

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

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Inflamed gums—a cause of loose teeth



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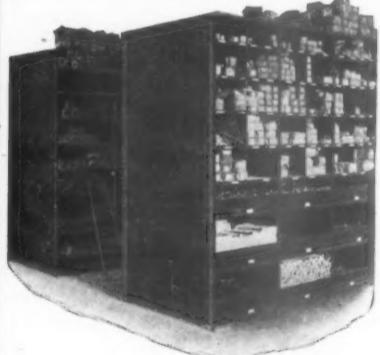
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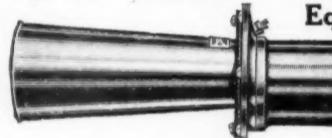
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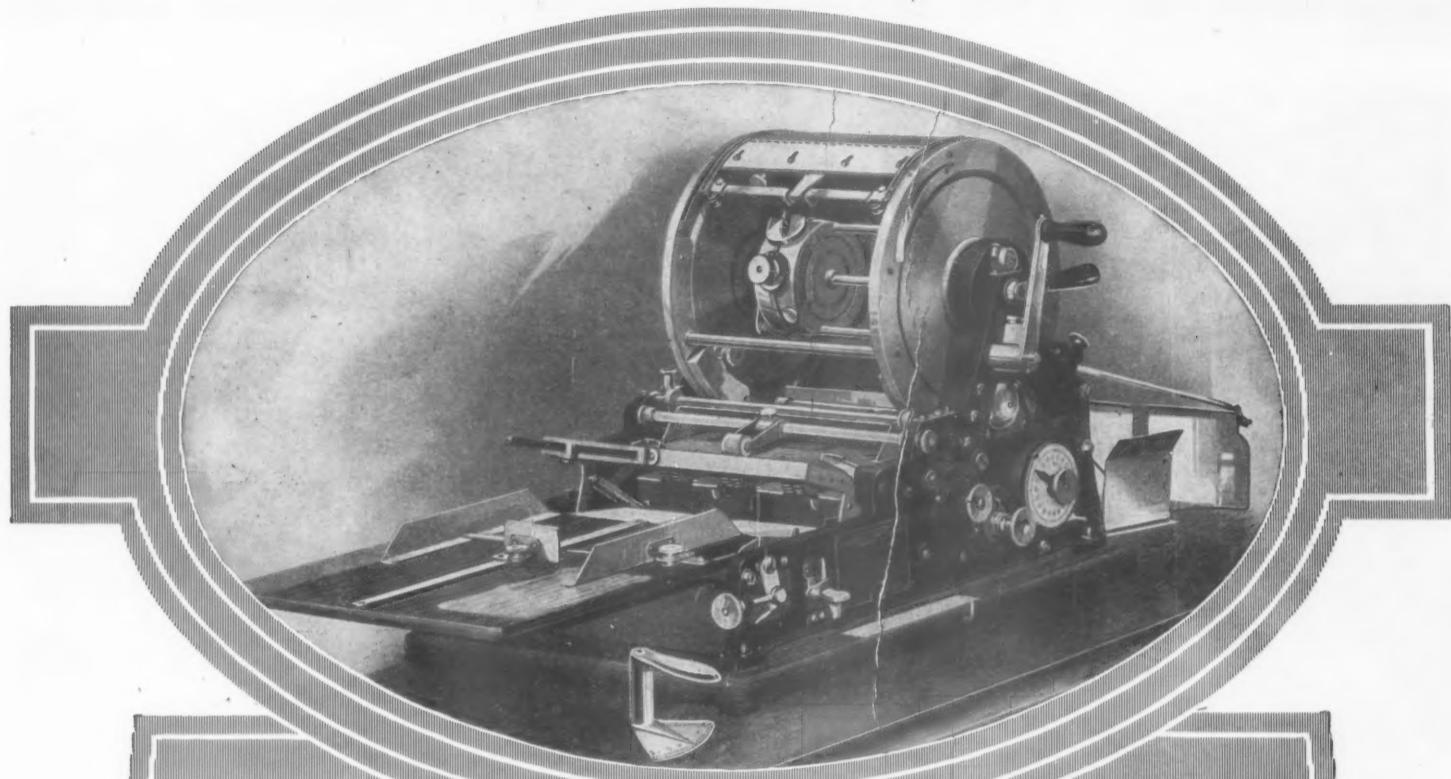
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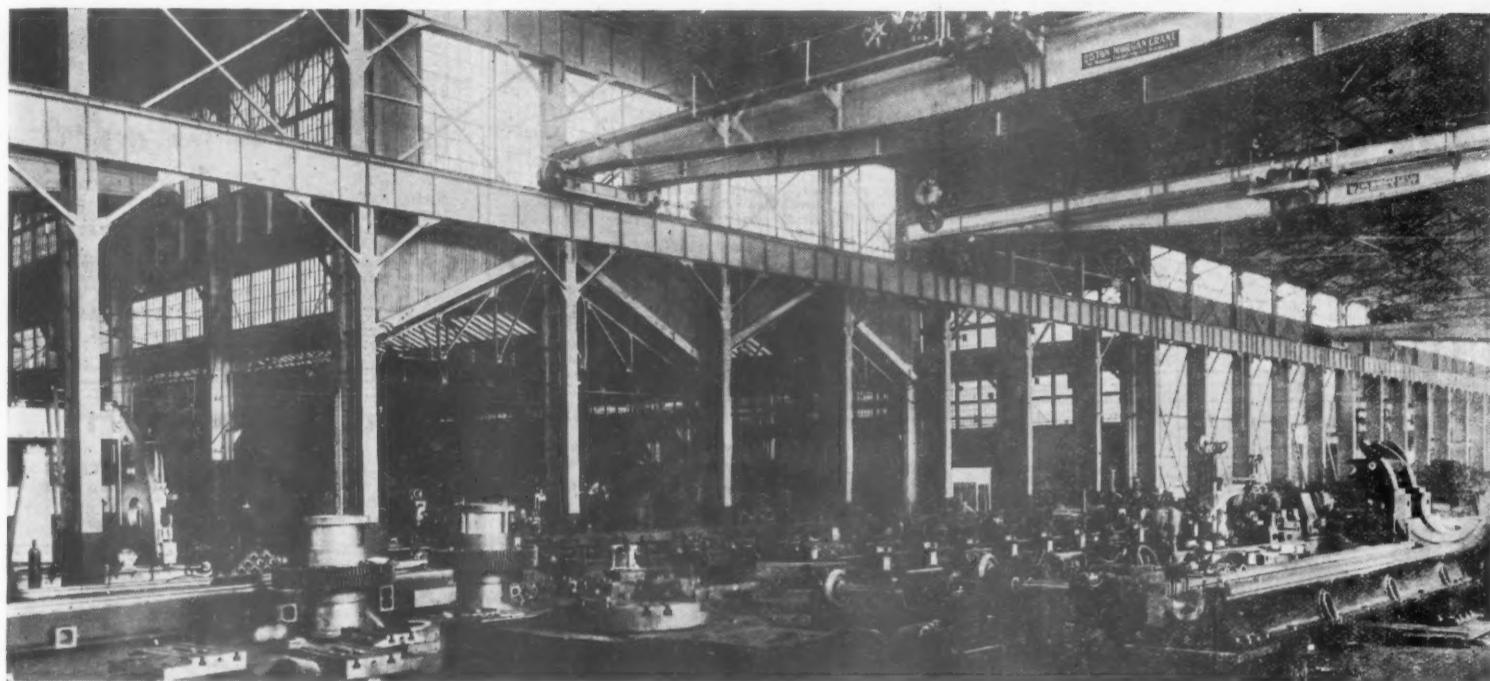
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Marine Corps performing active duty during the period of the present war.

H.R. 8984, Mr. Padgett.—For the relief of certain ex-paymaster's clerks.

H.R. 8985, Mr. Padgett.—To authorize the payment of gun pointers and gun captains while temporarily absent from their regular stations, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8986, Mr. Padgett.—To pay a cash reward to civilian employees of the U.S. Navy, when due to a suggestion or series of suggestions by them there results an improvement or economy in manufacturing process or plant or naval material.

H.R. 9028, Mr. Langley.—For the allowance of certain claims for difference in pay growing out of service in the Navy, as reported by the Court of Claims.

H.R. 9099, Mr. Dent.—To amend an act to provide for settlement of claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the military service, approved March 3, 1885.

H.R. 9097, Mr. Dent.—To prescribe the personnel of the Army Nurse Corps, the qualifications for appointment and the method of appointment therein, the pay, allowances and leaves of absence of members of said corps, and the conditions under which they may be retired.

H.R. 9098, Mr. Dent.—To suspend for the period of the present emergency Sections 45, 46 and 56, National Defense Act. Same as S. 3528, page 815, issue of Jan. 26.

H.R. 9100, Mr. Dent.—To authorize the Secretary of War to grant furloughs without pay and allowances to enlisted men of the Army of the U.S., and for other purposes.

H.R. 9101, Mr. Dent.—To provide for the payment of six months' pay to the widow, children or other designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct.

H.R. 9217.—Increase Naval Personnel. Same as S. 3659.

H.R. 9250, Mr. Padgett.—To provide promotion for retired officers performing active duty in time of war. See page 835, issue of Feb. 2.

H.R. 9252, Mr. Dent.—To authorize the appointment of two colonels and four lieutenant colonels in the Veterinary Corps of the Army.

H.R. 9161, Mr. Treadway.—To amend War Risk Insurance Act as regards attorneys' fees.

H.R. 9286, Mr. Lufkin.—That in time of war every commissioned officer of the Army on active duty, with or without troops, who has a wife, child, or parent wholly dependent on him for support and designated by him as his beneficiary, shall be furnished at the place where he maintains such dependent number of rooms now prescribed by Act of March 2, 1907, or be paid commutation therefor at rate now authorized by law.

For Reorganization of Medical Department.

H.R. 9311, Mr. Hicks.—That the Medical Department of U.S. Army shall consist of a Medical Corps and a Medical Reserve Corps as hereinafter provided, and the Hospital Corps, as now provided by law, shall constitute enlisted force of Medical Corps, Nurse Corps, and Dental Surgeons as now established by law.

Sec. 2. The Medical Corps, through its officers, shall have supervision and control of hygiene and sanitation of posts, camps, commands, and troops under such regulations as the President may establish, with authority to issue and enforce such orders as will prevent or diminish disease, except that when such orders interfere with necessary war operations the military commander may suspend them.

Sec. 3. When a state of war exists, transportation necessary to transport medical and hospital stores and supplies of all kinds and sick and wounded of Army, by land or water, shall be under control of Medical Corps.

Sec. 4. The officers of Medical Corps shall consist of 1 major general, who shall be chief of corps; 5 brigadier generals, 20 colonels, 24 lieutenant colonels, 120 majors, and 316 captains and first lieutenants, who shall have rank, pay, and allowances of officers of corresponding grades in the Cavalry Arm of the Service. Immediately following approval of this Act all officers of Medical Department then in active service shall be recommissioned in grades in Medical Corps established by this Act, in order of their seniority, and without loss of relative rank in Army.

Sec. 5. So many of senior officers of corps as may be necessary, chief of corps excepted, shall be assigned to duty as sanitary inspectors and medical directors upon staff of commanders of departments, divisions, corps, and armies, as may be organized; that their duties shall relate to administration and inspection of Medical Corps and protection of troops against disease in their respective departments, divisions, corps, or armies.

Sec. 6. There shall be established a department of pharmacy with a commissioned officer at head, who shall rank as colonel, and with such number of commissioned subordinates with rank of majors, captains, and lieutenants, as may be determined by Chief of Medical Corps and Secretary of War, all of whom must be graduates of some recognized college of pharmacy. This department shall be charged with purchase and distribution of all medical and hospital supplies, care, preservation, and preparation of medicine, dressings, books, and appliances, and sterilization and care of all instruments; with the clerical work, maintenance of records, and correspondence relating to hospitals and their inmates, rendering of returns, reports, and records pertaining to sick and wounded.

Sec. 7. Promotion in Medical Corps to fill vacancies in grades created or caused by this Act or hereafter occurring, except in case of chief of corps, shall be made according to seniority, subject to examinations.

Sec. 8. No person shall receive appointment as first lieutenant in Medical Corps unless he shall have been examined and approved by Army medical board.

Sec. 9. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to legislate out of service any officer now in Medical Department of Army, nor to affect relative rank for promotion of any medical officer now in service or who may hereafter be appointed therein, as determined by date of his appointment or commission.

Sec. 10. For purpose of securing a reserve corps of medical officers the President is authorized to issue commissions as first lieutenants thereto to citizen graduates of reputable schools of medicine found physically, mentally, and morally qualified, persons so commissioned to constitute and be known as Medical Reserve Corps. Commissions so given shall confer upon holders all authority, rights, and privileges of commissioned officers of like grade in Medical Corps of Army, except promotion, but only when called into active duty as hereinafter provided and during period of such active duty. Officers of Medical Reserve Corps shall have rank in said corps according to date of their commissions therein, and when employed on active duty as hereinafter provided shall rank next below all other officers of like grade in U.S. Army.

Sec. 11. In emergencies Secretary of War may order officers of M.R.C. to active duty in such numbers as public interests may require, and so long as their services are necessary: Provided, That the President is authorized to honorably discharge from Medical Reserve Corps any officer whose services are no longer required: Provided further, That officers of M.R.C. who apply for appointment in Medical Corps may, upon recommendation of Surgeon General, be placed on active duty and ordered to Army Medical School for instruction and examination for commission in Medical Corps.

Sec. 12. Officers of Medical Reserve Corps when called upon to active duty provided in Sec. 8 of this Act, shall be subject to laws, regulations, and orders for government of Regular Army, and during period of such service shall be entitled to pay and allowances of first lieutenants of Medical Corps with increase for length of service now allowed by law, said increase to be computed only for time of active duty: Provided, That no officer of Medical Reserve Corps shall be entitled to retirement or retirement pay; nor shall he be entitled to pension except for physical disability incurred while in active duty and in line of duty.

H.R. 9352, Mr. Dent.—To amend an Act providing for an Assistant Secretary of War approved March 5, 1890.

H.R. 9347, Mr. Sanford.—Authorizing the appointment of Brig. Gen. John H. Patterson, U.S. Army, retired, as a major general on the retired list.

DENBY MOTOR TRUCKS



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Capacities

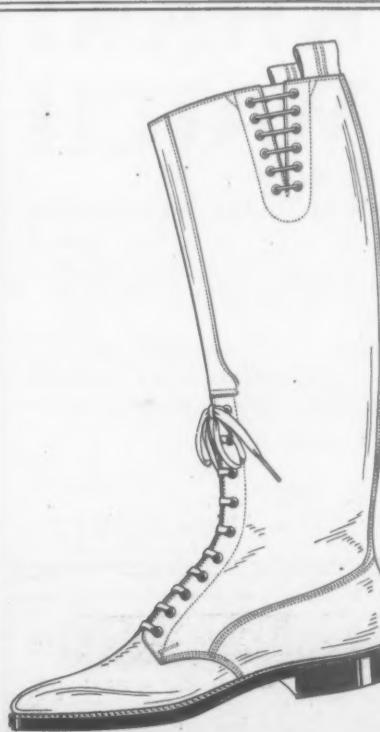
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This involved radical departure in some points. We pioneered the internal gear drive; the economical, medium-sized power plant used with the low reduction, efficient Denby axle; the gas tank on the dash; the eliminating of torque and radius rods and the taking of all driving and braking strains on the chassis springs; the use of bushings at every point of wear; in short, we put economy in operation and upkeep above everything except performance.

The wisdom of this policy is shown by the records Denby trucks have made everywhere, and by the extent to which these characteristic Denby features have been adopted by other makers.

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It has the War Department's O. K. on it!

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Pistol Holster to match \$3.00

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

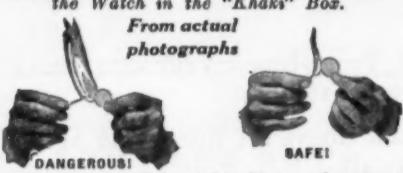
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RADIUM DIAL

A case of aphasia, which emphasized in a striking manner the value of the finger print system as a means of identification, recently occurred at Washington, says the New York Medical Journal. A man in bluejacket's uniform was left at the naval hospital in that city, about nine o'clock one evening, by a lady in a limousine. The only information she could give regarding the man was that she had noticed him in a dazed condition on the street, and, believing him to be in distress, took him into her machine and brought him to the hospital. Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy, U.S.N., commanding the hospital, was unable to obtain any information from the man himself as to his identity or where he belonged. Finally, one of the finger print experts of the Navy Department was called in, the man's finger prints were taken, and almost immediately he was identified as to name, station, place of enlistment, etc. It was shown that he enlisted in Michigan last May and disappeared from the naval training station at Great Lakes, Ill., in October. He was unconscious for fourteen hours after arrival at the hospital, and he was under treatment for several weeks without apparently recovering any knowledge as to his identity.

ALLOTMENT DECISIONS.

Allotment Where Pay Is Forfeited.

In response to a request from the commanding officer of the Army Hospital, Hoffman Island, N.Y., for decisions on the three points mentioned below, Brig. Gen. S. T. Ansell, N.A., Acting J.A.G., has given an opinion as to Army allotments as they are affected by G.O. No. 45, War Dept., 1914, which concerns a man "absent from duty on account of disease resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct." The questions asked by the commanding officer at Hoffman Island were:

(a) Can a man make allotment for dependent relative while in hospital under provisions of G.O. 45, W.D., 1914? (b) In case allotments have been made, are they discontinued during periods when soldier is in hospital under G.O. 45, W.D., 1914? (c) Are allotments for dependent relatives, insurance and Liberty Bonds automatically discontinued for all periods when soldier is on sick report under provisions of G.O. 45, W.D., 1914?

General Ansell's opinion follows:

Article II. of the War Risk Insurance Act compels an enlisted man who has a wife, child, or divorced wife to whom alimony has been decreed, to allot a portion of his pay for their support. Although this amounts to a disposition of such portion of his pay by Congress, it cannot fairly be said to be inconsistent with the above quoted provision, which in terms deprives a man who is absent for the reasons therein specified, of all of his pay. Consequently during the period of such absence there is no pay from which an allotment, either compulsory or voluntary, can be made. The stoppage or forfeiture of pay herein involved differs materially from a forfeiture imposed by sentence of a court-martial. A court-martial has no power to dispose of any property of an enlisted man which Congress has already disposed of. But Congress has the undoubtedly right to prevent the accrual of pay or to impose a forfeiture of all pay as a penalty for absence caused by misconduct. Therefore, when Congress disposes of a percentage of a man's pay by compulsory allotment, that percentage is beyond the power of a court-martial to forfeit. But when one statute provides for forfeiture of all pay and another requires a compulsory allotment of a portion of pay, the question presented is not one of power, but merely one of statutory construction. As pointed out above, the two statutes are not inconsistent. Reasonably interpreted they require the forfeiture of all pay, whether allotted or not, for absence caused by misconduct of the kind specified. Therefore, the first inquiry must be answered in the negative and the second and third in the affirmative.

Closely connected with the questions submitted is that of the effect of such absence from duty upon the allowances made to dependents under Article II. of said act. The object of this legislation is clearly to provide for the support of these dependents during the period of military service of the person upon whom they are dependents. It should, therefore, be construed, if possible, so as not to visit the sins of the enlisted man upon his dependents. And unless the language of the statute so requires, a forfeiture of pay by the enlisted man should not cause a forfeiture of allowance. This view is taken by Judge Mack on page fifteen of Bulletin No. 3, Treasury Department, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Division of Military and Naval Insurance. He there construes the first sentence of Section 203 of the act as authorizing the payment of the allowance to members of Class A, where a compulsory allotment is not waived or exempted. Substantially the same language is used in Section 206 with respect to voluntary allotments as in Section 205 with respect to compulsory allotments. In this connection the opinions of this office of Jan. 23, 1913 (72-210), and of the Comptroller of the Treasury of Jan. 30, 1913 (19 Comp. Dec. 483), should be noted. These construe the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, which was practically identical with the Act of April 27, 1913, above quoted. The theory of both these opinions is that the act in question is penal, that it punishes misconduct rather than stops pay, and that it forfeits the man's pay as a penalty rather than stops it as unearned. If the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance adopts the theory of these opinions, there will be nothing to prevent his applying Judge Mack's interpretation to cases arising under this act and G.O. 45, War D., 1914. With him, and not with this office, rests the decision as to allowances.

Prorating Allotments.

The following regulation is issued by William C. DeLaney, director of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, relative to the prorating of allotments and family allowances for periods less than a month when certain events happen within the month:

Compulsory Allotments: If a man is enlisted into or discharged or dies in the military or naval service of the United States within any month the compulsory allotment to be made from his pay shall be prorated in accordance with the government salary table. Upon the happening within any month of any event which gives rise to, or terminates, or increases or decreases the obligation to make a compulsory allotment, the compulsory allotment shall be prorated as above according to the number of days in the month that the obligation (or the increased or decreased obligation) to make a compulsory allotment existed.

Voluntary Allotments: When a man is enlisted into or discharged or dies in the military or naval service of the United States within any month and makes a voluntary allotment to begin with the date of his enlistment, or to continue to the date of his discharge or death, the voluntary allotment to be made from his pay shall be prorated in accordance with the government salary table. If the enlisted man was in the service on the first day of the month in which he makes a voluntary allotment, the allotment shall begin as of the first day of that month unless he specifies that it shall begin on the first day of a succeeding month.

Family Allowances: In every case where the allotment (either compulsory or voluntary) is prorated the family allowance shall be prorated in like manner. But nothing herein shall interfere with the payment of the family allowance for one month after the enlisted man is discharged from the service as provided in Section 204.

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THE ANTI-REGULAR ARMY BIGOTS.

With no more extensive library than a life of George Washington, the Nicolay and Hay biography of Lincoln, a copy of Upton's "The Military Policy of the United States," and an armful of current newspapers and periodicals, any fairly industrious reader could be educated speedily to a realization of the fact that the anti-Regular Army bigot is always with us. In fact, to get down to the limits of one volume for a complete library on this subject the fair-minded civilian might go no further than the pages of Upton and his daily reading of the news. For the one enshrines our military past in all its weaknesses, and whatever it has had of strength while the other holds the tale of the agitated present with all its shocking injustices to the Regular Army and outrageous personal attacks on some of the general officers of the United States. Such a course of reading would go to show the reader, new to the subject as a matter of serious consideration, that from the days of the Revolution down to the week ending Feb. 9, 1918, it has been the lot of the professional soldier in the United States to be almost utterly neglected in times of peace and in times of war to be denied recognition of his training, to be cast to the wolves of popular and ignorant clamor and of politics.

It is solemnly asserted by the platinudinous that ours is an "age of specialization." This truth is stated as if the study of social, as well as military, history did not teach us that the specialist always made his mark in the world whether he built the temples of the ruined cities of Mesopotamia, wrote the tragedies of Aeschylus, evolved the Bessemer steel process, or composed the opera of Faust. The United States spends an enormous amount of money on education and has for many years. The support it gives to public and private institutions of learning would give anyone reason to believe that the people of the United States held education to be a good thing and the more we had of it the better we would be as a people. Yet the logic of their attitude as expressed in the columns of the daily papers at the present time and in the pages of the periodicals devoted to topical comments is that the education of our Regular Army officers is as nothing; that their specialization in the art of war is of no consequence, even in this day of the deification of the specialist. The graduates of medical colleges are assumed to be masters of their profession by the public; the graduates of scientific and technical schools are believed to be skilled in their branches of learning. A "graduate" of a fifty-dollar chauffeur's course will be entrusted with the most costly type of limousine by the average man to whom he presents his license. But to graduate from West Point, after four years of the most exacting mental and physical tests, or to have the special training of the Army Service Schools, is to minds of a certain type but to win a diploma of incompetency.

Army officers the world over envy our country in the possession of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. To graduate from it imposes a mental and physical trial such as is imposed in no other school in our land save at Annapolis. The high traditions of loyalty, devotion to duty, of constant labor to make the record of the Academy and the Army one that the United States shall never be ashamed of, all these things that are cultivated at West Point and in the Army are as nothing to many of the people of the United States. They watch an

Army officer build the Panama Canal where a civilian failed; they may know that our Army officers have transported a million officers, men and civilian passengers to the Philippines since the Spanish-American War without losing a single life; they may know that an American Army officer established a temporary government in one quarter of Pekin after the Boxer rebellion that has always been the admiration of the Chinese for its honesty and fairness. Yet the people of America deny that these men who have demonstrated so many talents and capabilities in civilian pursuits have any special qualifications for the one thing above all others that they do know, the one thing they are trained in, the one thing that is their passion—the science of war.

Knowledge comes to man and passes out of his memory. That is one of the tragedies of humanity, particularly in the matter of right and wrong. Our country has learned in the past through bitter lessons of pain and suffering that to fight a war it is the soldier who must do it and not the civilian sitting at home. Yet we are told day in and day out that unless we have civilians directing this war we are going to lose it. In fact, the conclusion is drawn by the bitterest of the anti-Regular Army bigots that we have already lost the war simply because the Government is trying with all its constitutional powers to have the officers of the Army and Navy of the country direct our campaigns ashore and afloat. It is one of the curious by-products of this kind of bigotry that no attacks can be made on the enlisted men of the Regular Army. If their conduct or morals are attacked by any individual a storm of protest is at once aroused and they are declared to be the finest body of soldiery in the world. Yet they are trained to that perfection by the very men who in another column of the same paper or periodical will be described as the acme of incompetence, the Regular Army officers. We are presented with the miracle of the inefficient creating the efficient if we are to believe the testimony of these bigots. That is something which cannot be accomplished, even by a miracle.

The War Department has set itself plainly against granting the numerous applications from officers for transfers. The following remarks by the War Department after disapproving an application for transfer received through the commanding general of a camp, speaks for itself: "There are now thousands of officers in the Army, each of whom would like to serve at some particular station, and while some officers have most excellent personal reasons for such preference, it must be apparent to every officer that there would be an immense amount of clerical labor involved if such request for transfer were favorably considered. The changes would cause a surplus of officers in some places and a shortage in others, interference with instruction, more or less disorganization, and a tendency to ruin discipline, a factor in this war even more important than in any other of modern times. Further, the expense to the Government would be so great that special appropriations would be necessary to meet the demands. As will be readily understood, in this crisis the needs of the nation must supersede those of individuals, and the Department has therefore been forced to adopt a policy of disapproving all applications for transfer, except where clearly to the interest of the Government. The Secretary of War directs that you cause a copy of this indorsement, under a proper heading, to be brought to the attention of every officer in your command."

Ten months of the war have cost the United States about \$7,100,000,000—at the rate of nearly \$24,000,000 a day, according to figures issued by the Treasury Department on Feb. 6. More than half of this sum, or \$4,121,000,000, has been paid as loans to the Allies, and the balance, about \$3,000,000,000, represents America's outlay for its own war purposes, exclusive of more than \$600,000,000 for ordinary Government expenses. The war's toll in money is increasing at the rate of more than \$100,000,000 a month, and indications now are that the two remaining months of the nation's first year as a belligerent will run its war bill to nearly \$10,000,000,000, of which \$5,000,000,000 will be for Allied loans and about the same amount for the Army, Navy, Shipping Board and other war agencies. These figures show that although the country's expenditures are running into totals never before dreamed of, they are below official estimates made early in the war. Since war was declared April 6, and the fiscal year for which estimates were made did not begin until July 1, it is difficult to compare precisely the actual war cost with the fiscal year estimates. Most of the war expenses have been incurred since July 1, however, and the total outlay since then has been \$6,500,000,000, in a little more than seven months, as compared with estimates of \$18,431,000,000 for the entire year.

The American Red Cross has agreed to establish in the camps and cantonments in the United States the service already furnished in France to keep families in America in personal touch with their boys, ill or wounded in the field. This action is in response to a request made by the Secretary of War, who wrote that "American Red Cross representatives at the camps here, as in France, would have access to daily lists of admissions and evacuations from the hospitals, and, so far as it is in accord with necessary medical rules, would be allowed to talk with sick men. They would be expected to keep families constantly informed as to the condition and progress of men in the hospitals, to write letters for men unable to write

themselves, and in general to fulfill that clause of the Red Cross charter which designates the society as 'a medium of communication between troops in the field and their families at home.'" Mr. Baker said the necessary orders to commanding officers at the camps would be issued informing them of the plan and bespeaking their co-operation, both in facilitating the work of the searchers and in making them comfortable in camp." These orders will be issued after details are arranged by the Surgeon General and The Adjutant General of the Army.

The impression given out by Senator Hitchcock in his speech on Feb. 4 advocating the creation of a War Cabinet that the "shipping situation" was in an unbelievably bad state is not borne out by the foreign trade statistics of the United States for the 1917 calendar year. For example, the 1917 activity of the manufacturers of the United States is evidenced by the fact that the value of manufacturing material imported in 1917 was double that of 1915. The value of manufacturing material imported, as shown by a compilation by the National City Bank of New York, in the calendar year 1917, was in round terms \$1,800,000,000 against \$957,000,000 in 1915 and \$874,000,000 in 1914. Manufacturing material formed in 1917 sixty-one per cent. of the total merchandise imported against fifty-four per cent. in 1915 and forty-nine per cent. in 1914. Another evidence of the activity of the manufacturers of the United States in the year just ended, is found in the fact that the value of manufactures exported in the calendar year 1917 aggregated nearly \$4,000,000,000 against \$1,701,000,000 in 1915 and \$974,000,000 in 1914. While some parts of these large increases for 1917 are due to higher prices, the quantities imported are in most cases much larger, especially when compared with 1915. Rubber imports for 1917 are nearly double those for 1915; silk about twenty-five per cent. more than in 1915; wool, despite the scarcity and extreme high prices, slightly more than in 1915, but less than in 1916, and hides slightly in excess of 1915, but below the total of 1916. It is obvious that without ships, or with the shipping in the plight Senator Hitchcock implied, no such export and import trade could be carried on.

Civil Engr. Frederic R. Harris, U.S.N., who is now on duty with the U.S. Shipping Board, appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce to give the committee information as to the ship building program of the Government aside from the Navy program. Mr. Harris said the Shipping Board's estimate of 6,000,000 tons of shipping in 1918 was not too high, "under favorable conditions." The output depended largely on labor and housing conditions and the severe winter weather might slow up production. He deprecated the statement of J. W. Powell, of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, that America would accomplish a "wonderful feat" if it produced 3,000,000 tons of shipping this year. "That is entirely too pessimistic," Mr. Harris told the committee. "I do not say that we will be able to turn out 6,000,000 tons, but I do say that that estimate is not far behind the mark." He was questioned as to working conditions of the Fleet Corporation and the Shipping Board. He was reluctant to express an opinion, but said: "In the Navy we have a system where an officer is placed in charge of a bureau or yard and he is responsible for the successful operation of his particular department. While I was with the Fleet Corporation men who were under my direction were frequently called in by Mr. Piez without consulting me, and one official under me finally was ordered to report the day's progress each night to Mr. Piez. You can see that I was being held responsible for my department while others were issuing orders."

An officer new to the Service, a major of the Reserve Corps, writes that he has read with interest many communications in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL "usually complaints of one sort or another, which from an amateur soldier's standpoint seem at least reasonable," but which are signed with a pen name. Our correspondent adds: "May I ask the reason for so much anonymous correspondence?" So far as we can judge the motives of our correspondents, many military men have a modest and perhaps over scrupulous aversion to advertising themselves in any way or seeking credit for excellent ideas that they wish to present. Others feel freer to give expression to their opinions if they write over a pen name. With the addition of their signature they consider themselves hampered by the limitations of official correspondence. The informal interchange of ideas through the medium of the columns of a Service journal is, we believe, of inestimable value to the Services. If our correspondents sometimes err on the side of over modesty in using a pen name where their own name would give added weight to some admirable discussion of a current topic, we nevertheless respect their wishes in the matter; always with the limitation, however, that we do our best to prevent the appearance of an unsigned letter that intentionally or otherwise would be apt to cause ill-feeling, or that is not intended for the good of the Service. As we state in our editorial heading, no attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Often what some other correspondents may regard as purely a "growl" is of ultimate benefit in that it relieves the mind of the writer and may lead to the correction of some flaw or injustice that would receive undue importance if it were brought to attention by formal official correspondence.

What a few months' systematic and intelligent training can do in developing an efficient military organization, was amply demonstrated in the parade of the 308th Infantry, National Army, under Col. Nathan K. Averill (Lieut. Col. Cav., U.S.A.), in its parade and review in New York city Feb. 4. This command, five months ago, was a mob of youths gathered in from all classes of men. To-day it is welded into a formidable fighting machine. The regiment, some 2,500 strong, left Camp Upton on Feb. 3 and were housed in the armory of the 71st Infantry, permission being granted to many men who had homes in the city to spend the night with their families. The regiment assembled in the armory on the morning of Feb. 4 and left there shortly after one p.m. to pass in review before Governor Whitman, of New York, at the Public Library. Among others who witnessed the review were Major Gen. W. A. Mann, Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, Major William N. Haskell, of the Army, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, Major F. L. V. Hoppin and Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the National Guard; General Radiquet, of the French Army; Major Hylan and Police Commissioner Enright. The regiment had its own band and was equipped with warm clothing and heavy overcoats. The new winter cap with peaks and earflaps, resembling the 'Glengarry cap' worn in the British army, with a distinctive feature of the uniform. It is a warm and comfortable head-dress and can be worn under the steel helmet in the trenches. All the men were equipped with rifles, and the companies divided into platoons as they swung past the reviewing stand won the admiration of the onlookers there as well as all along the route. Despite the bitter cold day large numbers of spectators were out to see the regiment. It was completely organized with all its units, including headquarters, supply and machine gun companies. The three battalions of the regiment were commanded, respectively, by Majors F. L. Nelson, Kenneth P. Budd and H. F. Chinner. It is hoped that there may be parades of other organizations from Camp Upton in various parts of the city in order that people can be given plenty of opportunity to see the troops. After the parade down Fifth avenue the 308th Infantry returned to Camp Upton via the Twenty-third street ferry and Long Island Railroad.

Concerning that enervation of all real military effort in time of war, political interference such as is going on in Washington to-day, Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., made these significant remarks in his speech on "America's Part in the War" made at the Yale Club in New York city on Jan. 14, reference to which has been made in our columns. Admiral Chester said: "I would remind some of you older people here of my experience in the Civil War when, for two solid years, we were whipped out of our boots by a smaller force that was better organized because we trusted to political generals and politicians to run the Army and Navy; and it was not until 1863, when Lincoln himself acknowledged there was no chance of his ever being renominated and he turned the military situation over to Grant, and from that moment our cause went onward and upward until its final glorious climax at Appomattox, and the war was won by the military power of the Government. That is the situation now and you must help, and not try to take the power away from the military authorities. I know there is a strong feeling among some people that we should get up a separate minister of aviation to take charge of our aviation system. If you do this, it will be a fatal mistake. Our whole history proves that this war must be fought out on the military situation as in the Civil War. We of the Navy did our work well, but it was because we had a naval officer at the head of the Navy Department in Washington all through the Civil War; and President Lincoln and Mr. Welles knew enough to let him manage the naval situation and therefore they never had any fault to find with the Navy. So trust the Army and Navy, for they are the forces that will bring this war to a successful issue. * * * It doesn't make any difference how many choice ways may be suggested of bringing about the end of the war—your only salvation is to let one man run this Government and not have too many cooks to spoil the broth."

The Secretary of War in a recent communication to commanding generals of all National Guard Divisions on the subject of procedure of efficiency boards, said: "The language of Section 9 of Act of May 18, 1917, clearly indicates the purpose to furnish an expeditious and, at the same time, a just means of ridding the Service of officers who from any cause are unfit. Boards of officers, pursuant to these provisions are charged with the duty of hearing and determining; and their determination in the form of a report, approved by the President, is the literal compliance with the act. Nothing in the law requires that the evidence on which the board bases its conclusion be recorded or transmitted with the report. It may be fairly stated, however, that the President cannot intelligently function upon the report of a board unless he has something before him to show upon what the board based its action. Reason requires that at least a résumé of the evidence on which the report is based, sufficiently full to show the character of the testimony, accompany the findings. This having been done, the act will have been complied with in letter and in spirit. This requirement under any field conditions will not be burdensome in the execution of the act and will certainly promote justice. In the several cantonments at a time when expedition is not necessary it is directed that a stenographer be authorized for each board and a record made of the proceedings to accompany the report of the board filed for the President's approval."

That the "principle of universal service" is acknowledged in the resolution introduced in the Senate on Jan. 15 by Senator Chamberlain is the claim made by the National Association for Universal Military Training in a statement made public on Jan. 31. The statement reads: "When Senator Chamberlain introduced in the Senate of the United States, Jan. 15, 1918, the joint resolution S.J. Res. 124, the same being an amendment to the Selective Service law, proposed by the Administration through the Provost Marshal General of the Army, providing for the registration for service of all men who had arrived at the age of twenty-one since registration day, June 5, 1917, and (Section 2) providing for the further registration under proclamation by the President of all male persons, citizens of the United States or residing

in the United States, who have attained the age of twenty-one years since the last preceding date of registration, and on or before the next day set for registration by proclamation by the President, the principle of universal service was acknowledged. The Draft law was an acknowledgment of the constitutional liability to service, but the amendment proposed by the Administration goes a step farther and acknowledges the principle of universal service."

The Secretary of War has decided with reference to the disposition of liquor confiscated in many parts of the United States, that it will not be practicable for the War Department to utilize it. For medical purposes only relatively small quantities of very select grades of whiskey are utilized. It will not be practicable for the Medical Department to sort over the large quantities of all kinds of liquor to obtain the small quantity of satisfactory whiskey which would be of use to it. The Ordnance Department, after consultation with the Chief of the Raw Materials Division of the War Industries Board (Mr. Summers), and the chief chemist of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, has come to the conclusion that the use of this alcoholic liquor by that department is not practicable. The Ordnance Department states that for the manufacture of smokeless powder very pure alcohol is needed, and that the redistillation of ordinary commercial intoxicating liquors might lead to the introduction of impurities in the redistilled alcohol which would injuriously affect the powder manufactured with the use of such alcohol. The Ordnance Department cannot afford to take the risk of producing poor powder for the sake of conserving this confiscated liquor.

Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General of the Army, announced on Feb. 4 that the movement of the last increments of men selected in the first draft will begin on Feb. 23 and continue for a period of five days. This will complete the operation of the first draft, as all states will have furnished their full quotas. The movement will bring the strength of the National Army up to the 685,000 men contemplated in the first draft. The numbers of men who will be started to the cantonments on Feb. 23 are Camp Devens, Mass., 6,575; Upton, N.Y., 7,500; Dix, N.J., 7,000; Meade, Md., 6,000; Lee, Va., 3,000; Jackson, S.C., 3,383 (negroes); Gordon, Ga., 2,800 (negroes); Grant, Ill., 5,000; Taylor, Ky., 6,284; Dodge Iowa, 14,984; Funston, Kas., 2,332; Travis, Texas, 7,558; Pike, Ark., 2,000 (negroes). Besides the regular portion contributory to Camp Devens and Upton, New York will send to the former 2,521 men, and to the latter 4,287 men who were to have gone to Camp Dix. The reason given for the change is that there is more room for them at Camps Devens and Upton. West Virginia will send 1,520 men to Camp Meade instead of Camp Lee.

Brig. Gen. J. McI. Carter, N.A., Chief of the Militia Bureau, wrote the following self-explanatory letter to the editor of the New York Times on Feb. 1: "My attention has been called to an editorial in your issue of Jan. 31, 1918, entitled, 'In the Light of Experience.' Since the editorial referred to contains a misstatement of facts I write to ask that you make correction. The fire referred to was at the plant of the Submarine Boat Corporation at Port Newark, N.J. More than a week prior to the fire a guard of two officers and 101 soldiers, all of the United States Army, had been placed on guard over this plant and were on this duty at the time of the fire. Reports received at the War Department indicate that the fire was not of incendiary origin, and that it began at a point under the protection of private watchmen and not on the post of any of the sentinels. The only inference to be drawn from your editorial is that the fire originated due to the failure of the War Department to furnish troops for guards, as requested. The facts are as stated above. The troops had been furnished and were on duty at the plant at the time the fire occurred."

Under a recent decision of the Secretary of War, enlisted men of the National Army and other additional land forces are on same footing as enlisted men of the Regular Army and National Guard respecting appointment to West Point. Appointments made as the result of competitive examination are identical with the regular entrance examination. Candidates must be unmarried between ages of nineteen and twenty-two years and must have had a year's service. These requirements apply to date of admission, which will be June 14. Therefore, in addition to candidates from the Regular Army and the National Guard that may have been selected, commanding officers of divisions are authorized to select a reasonable number to be determined by them from forces other than the Regular Army and National Guard and to direct them to report for examination on March 19, 1918, before nine o'clock a.m., to the nearest Army post. Since drafted men now in service will be over twenty-two years of age on June 14, 1918, they are ineligible. Should there be other enlisted men within the age limit, properly qualified, their applications can be submitted.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department has begun to issue as a separate publication a supplement to the U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin for the information of the Hospital Corps of the Navy which is edited by Passed Aast. Surg. G. F. Cottle, U.S.N. In a preface to the Supplement Surg. Gen. W. C. Braisted, U.S.N., says that the recent expansion and improvement of the Hospital Corps seems now to justify a more direct method than the Naval Medical Bulletin as a vehicle of communication with the Corps and to this end the Supplement is issued. He invites contributions for the publication from members of the Hospital Corps and from other sources. In the first separate issue of the Supplement are eleven articles on subjects of first importance to the Corpsmen, a department of news items, a list of books useful for the Service, and an article on "Correspondence Course for Naval Pharmacists," by Passed Aast. Surg. H. L. Dillard, U.S.N.

The omniscience of the Comptroller of the Treasury is completely illustrated by the following incident. In a case that came before him for decision appeared the name of a civilian with these initials after it: "I. A. and A. E., S. S. L." Did this stump the Comptroller? Most decid-

edly not, for he goes calmly on, "which I take to mean Inspector of Airplanes and Airplane Engineer, Signal Service at Large."

Secretary Daniels authorized announcement on Feb. 2 that he would not ask Congress at the present session for any appropriations for new naval stations on the South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico or Pacific coasts which have been recommended by the board headed by Rear Admiral James M. Helm. In the report on the Pacific coast the board went on record as being "most emphatically of the opinion that it was necessary, advisable and desirable to establish an additional navy yard in that section, and for strategical reasons the board recommended two navy yards of the first class should be maintained on the west coast." The strategic advantages, physical characteristics, industrial developments and defensibility of the San Francisco Bay region, the report added, "made that location the most desirable for the establishment of one of the yards."

Blame was placed indirectly at the door of the American public for inefficient Army hospitals, in a statement made public on Jan. 28 by Major Gen. William H. Wright, N.A., commanding Camp Doniphan, says the Boston Transcript. He condemned pacifists and others who obstruct the War Department's program for preparedness. His statement was the outgrowth of the case of Albert Rest Wood, a private of Liberal, Kas., who died of spinal meningitis under circumstances described as tragic by Senator Chamberlain. General Wright stated that he had ordered a rigid investigation. "We are attempting to hold out no facts," he said, "which the public should know. The public is indirectly to blame by not having demanded these things of Congress," he declared, when asked who was to blame for the failure to complete plumbing in the hospital. The nation was caught unprepared for war."

Capt. Franz von Rintelen, relative of the Kaiser, was found guilty in the United States District Court at New York on Feb. 5 of conspiracy to destroy a British steamship in the spring of 1915 by placing fire bombs in her hold at a time she was moored at a pier in Brooklyn. Ten other men of the total of sixteen named in the Federal indictment also were found guilty. Judge Harland B. Howe sentenced each of the defendants to the maximum provided by Congress—eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor, a fine of \$2,000 and costs of the prosecution. He expressed regret that he was unable under the law to pass more severe sentences. In specially referring to the case of Von Rintelen Judge Howe said that if he were sentenced for life, if not to forfeit life, the punishment would not be too severe.

Comprehensive plans for the vocational re-education of disabled soldiers and sailors as well as civilians employed by private firms were outlined in a report to the Senate on Jan. 30 from the Federal Board for Vocational Training. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 was asked. The board estimates that in the first year after the American Armies participate on the battle front 100,000 men will be disabled, of whom 20,000 will require total or partial vocational re-education. For the second year 40,000 are estimated, and for the third year 60,000. This estimate, the board says, is based on the supposition that one million men will be sent to Europe during the first year. Canadian estimates, the board says, show that ten per cent of the men sent overseas return physically unfit for military duty.

Regarding the co-operation of American troops in France with artillery, the War Department recently received the following cablegram from Gen. J. J. Pershing, commanding the American Expeditionary Forces: "Informed by French authorities that their system of co-operation with artillery has not been changed to conform to English. The French system of co-operating with artillery has been adopted by the American Expeditionary Forces. The French system of co-operation with artillery should be taught in instructing officers in United States." The French system of co-operation with artillery is outlined in the pamphlet on Liaison Instructions for All Arms (War Dept. Document No. 625, July 6, 1917).

An opportunity for confidential war work for the Federal Government of the highest importance is open to men and women with a knowledge of Spanish. The work affords an exceptional opportunity for patriotic service of a high order, and appeals to educated men and women anxious to "do their bit." In England much of this work is done by retired and wounded Army officers, and by wives of Army officers. Men should be over the draft age, or be physically unfit for active service, be American citizens and be endorsed by three or more responsible citizens. Salaries will be paid for this work, it is stated. Those desiring to take up this work should apply to Roderick Terry, Jr., Secretary, at 641 Washington street, New York city.

The New Ocean House at Swampscott, Mass., with its annex and several cottages, has been taken by the Government and will be converted into a reconstructive hospital. Whether the institution will be used solely for convalescents returned from overseas or devoted to the use of the men of the National Army remaining in this country, has not been announced. The main structure, as it now stands, will accommodate 375 guests, while half as many more are annually taken care of in the annex and cottages. It is likely, however, that this capacity as a hospital will be greatly increased and possibly doubled.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, reported to Secretary Baker on Feb. 2 that as a result of the special campaign for the enlistment of Army nurses, the deficiency in that branch has been made up. General Gorgas has recommended additional buildings at the camps for housing the nurses. In the meantime he has been authorized to secure "hostess houses" or Y.M.C.A. structures for them.

HANDLING THE ARMY MAIL ABROAD.

The manner in which mail for the American Expeditionary Forces is handled by the Post Office Department and the Army mail orderlies in France was the subject of a report made by Postmaster General Burleson to the speaker of the House on Feb. 1. The report was brought forth by a resolution introduced by Representative Rogers, of Massachusetts, who during a visit to the American troops in France discovered, he said, that sometimes fully six months were required for the transmission of letter mail from home to the soldiers, and much mail was lost.

Postmaster General Burleson says in his report that the average length of time to move a letter from the United States to an American soldier in the trenches is between fifteen and thirty days. He explained, though, where units have been moved rapidly from one place to another or a man is detached from his proper command the time would be somewhat longer. The report explains that after the mail is delivered in bulk to mail orderlies in France it passes out of the hands of the Post Office Department and into those of the Army. He admitted sometimes the transports by which mail is transmitted are so filled with supplies and other things it is impossible to carry paper and parcel mail on them. To show the frequency with which steamships and transports carrying letter mail left New York the sailing dates in the last three months are noted. In all twenty-four of these appeared. The average time required for moving the mail to French ports after it is loaded on the ships, the report says, was from ten to fourteen days. Three days is required to move 2,000 sacks of mail from any French port to the interior.

In answer to the Rogers resolution the report says the plan of moving mail from Canadian ports or via England had been investigated and it was found these systems would not work as well as moving the mail from New York. Every safeguard is in effect at the Chicago and New York terminals to prevent loss of mail, the report declared. The most expeditious method of handling the "working" of the mail for each company or other military unit between sailing dates from New York and dispatching all of it in sealed bags from the French ports, to which it is then taken, as fast as possible, moving it to the full extent of French railway capacity without re-handling to postal stations near the military units for which it is intended. This would aid immediate delivery to Government trucks and mail orderlies.

Delivery of Army Christmas Gifts.

In response to a complaint from Council Bluffs, Iowa, telegraphed to Secretary Baker on Jan. 5 that "nine out of ten" of the Christmas packages sent to the men from that community with the American Expeditionary Forces in France "had been broken open and contents taken." Mr. Baker referred the matter to Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Director of Storage and Traffic. He has received reports from the commanding and assistant commanding officers at the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N.J. The latter, Col. G. H. McManus, U.S.A., who had direct charge of the shipments, reports in detail as follows:

"I have inquired carefully into this matter and am unable to find any irregularities in connection with the Christmas boxes that passed through this port. All of these boxes, numbering in the neighborhood of 200,000, were opened and inspected at the piers as required by Bulletin 63, War Department, 1917. The contents of the boxes were removed only sufficiently for inspection and everything was replaced carefully in the boxes except such fruit as showed signs of decay, matches, liquor, and like contraband articles. The work was done by soldiers under supervision of officers and every attention was given to see that the work was done efficiently and contents protected against thefts. The soldiers were selected and vouched for as reliable by their company commanders. As an additional precaution civilian watchmen and Secret Service men in soldier's uniform were on duty specially watching for thefts. Not a single instance of theft in this department was discovered. For over four weeks sixty officers and 800 enlisted men were employed at this work (the maximum of seventy officers and 1,190 enlisted men being reached Nov. 28) working in three shifts and covering the entire twenty-four hours.

"I wish to call attention to the fact that at least one-fifth of the packages received here were in a damaged condition, and of these many containers were so badly broken as to let articles fall out of them. In all these instances the containers were repaired carefully where it was possible to do so, but there were in the neighborhood of 11,000 that were broken beyond repair and for which new boxes were purchased at much expense to the Government to replace the broken original boxes. My opinion is that notwithstanding this large expense for new boxes, other boxes that were sent to France in their original packages would reach their destination intact only by very careful handling. A set of photographs showing something of the character of the inspection work is enclosed. Attention is especially invited to the photographs which show the damaged condition of boxes as they were received here from the Post Office Department. But this damaged condition would explain only a small loss, probably no more than a trifling loss. It would not explain any extensive loss such as alleged herewith. I feel positive there is no foundation for the alleged losses so far as pertains to this port of embarkation."

Major Gen. David C. Shanks, N.A., commanding Port of Embarkation, endorses the report with the further statement that: "The fact that many boxes arrived here in damaged condition cannot be attributed to the fault of anybody at this port. Quite a good sized room, with carpenters' tools, repacking material and a number of carpenters were used constantly repairing the broken packages. This workshop was known as the 'Christmas Box Hospital,' and every effort was made to make it answer the purpose for which it was instituted. * * * The congestion was extremely great. Our men met every call that was put upon them. The work was done efficiently and well. I believe it was done honestly because we took every precaution it was possible to take."

A copy of the telegram citing complaints that packages were in damaged and incomplete condition when received in France has been sent to the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces for report.

A military road extending from West Point into the branch roads of the New England states, to be built by New York state, is proposed in a bill introduced in the Assembly at Albany, N.Y., on Jan. 30. This measure carries an appropriation of \$5,000 to cover the cost of the

preliminary survey. The Adjutant General and the State Highway Commissioner are to certify to the State Engineer the general course of the road.

RANK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, in a recent interview spoke of the present disparity in rank between medical officers and officers of the line in the United States Army, adding that it "prevents any criticism of the health of the troops, of the care of the troops, or the hygiene or sanitation of the camps from going through to headquarters unless the line officers desire that it should." Dr. Lambert, who has studied this subject as it applies to conditions particularly in France, proposes as a remedy that this disparity be removed, and urges the passage of the Owen bill, which aims at this step. "All inferior officers," he said, "must make their reports through the superior officers of the line who command, and the medical officers are no exception. In the American Army, promotion for the vast majority of the medical staff ends with the grade of major, and there is only one officer higher than colonel in the entire medical staff.

"On the other hand, the English have three lieutenant generals and thirty major generals in the medical department—course they are not all surgeons, they are both physicians and surgeons. The medical major general can carry his ideas and talk directly to an equal in command; while, with us in France, a medical colonel must report through the brigadier general of the line, and be blocked if he attempts anything that benefits his men unless the line officer desires it. And of course the regimental surgeon with the rank of captain, and even major, must report through the colonel in command of the regiment, and he to the brigadier general in command of the brigade, and he to the major general in command of the division, before any report or suggestion for improvement is allowed to go up to Headquarters Staff, and the question be actually taken up with the general in command. When the real history of this war is written, it will be known how much of the success of keeping millions of men in fit condition to fight continuously day after night and night after day, for months and years at a stretch, is due to the medical staff, both personnel and organization. It will also be learned how many of the reverses, like the truly medical disaster of Townshend at Kut-El-Amara, have been caused by a lapse in the medical control of the existing conditions.

"The Medical Department of the Army of the United States is headed by Major General Gorgas, the man who accomplished that medical victory of peace, the building of the Panama Canal. No one is better fitted to direct the medical victories of war than he, but the department must be placed on the most efficient plane of organization in order that the medical experts of the Army may have the tools to do their serious and complex work. The only rational way to get out of this difficult situation without friction, and to be sure to avoid disaster, is to give the Medical Department a staff equal in rank to the line service, so that the medical officers can talk on equal terms and have a chance to run their service without being pushed aside and away down to the line because of low rank. The French physicians and surgeons had such a low rank in the beginning of the war that disaster after disaster occurred on account of it. This is materially improved now. The English also had the same trouble, but they have remedied it, and their medical service is now splendidly organized."

GENERAL BLATCHFORD ON RIFLE PRACTICE.

Major Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, U.S.A., who recently returned from the French front, was among those present at the annual meeting of the board of directors of the National Rifle Association of America, held in Washington not long ago. General Blatchford, in the course of some interesting remarks, urged proper training in marksmanship for the men of our Armies before they leave the United States, emphasizing the importance of a matter to which General Pershing called attention in a cablegram last fall, as was noted in our issue of Oct. 13, page 232. General Pershing in his message, which was made public at the National Guard training camps early in October, stated that it was highly important that infantry soldiers should be excellent shots. It was difficult, he said, to secure areas for target ranges in France, and he renewed a previous recommendation that all troops be given a complete course in rifle practice before leaving the United States. General Blatchford has been over on the other side for the last six months, but most of his time was on the lines of communication. About Nov. 1 last he went to the front and took over command of what is known as the divisional training areas of the various divisions then in France and the areas which would be occupied by the divisions about to arrive. In his remarks, which appear in *Arms and the Man*, he gave further evidence of the importance of General Pershing's recommendation, saying:

"I came very closely in contact with what the needs of our Army are as far as France is concerned in relation to this subject of rifle firing. The divisional areas cover a tract of land about eighty miles long and sixty miles wide, divided up into various areas and apportioned by the French government, and in these areas I was required to arrange the billeting of troops to occupy each area as well as to construct huts in which the men were to live. In addition it was part of my task to supply division commanders with what lumber and material they would need for the construction of their rifle ranges. In no one division was it possible to have a range which could be used by the entire division. The brigades were split owing to the location of the town where we had to build huts. It is absolutely impossible to properly train troops in rifle firing in France.

"The ranges we have built in France are small and the danger to the inhabitants is great. Frequently there are no backstops. In order to get our troops properly trained for service in France they must be trained in rifle firing in the United States. I see no other way out of it. In order to train our men for efficiency as against the German, he must be trained in this country and he must be trained by capable instructors. And we have them in this country. In order to get the work going as General Pershing wants it to go there must be a uniform system of training.

"Two important things over in Europe to-day, as far as the infantryman is concerned, are the rifle and bayonet, and without being thoroughly expert in the use of these two weapons the Boche is going to get him. There is no getting away from it. Those men are thoroughly

trained under the very highest experts. They have been planning for this for many years and in order for us to meet that condition as it must be met our men must be trained in this country.

"The proposition now is, as I understand it, to establish a central training school of musketry. From this school will be sent out the various men qualified after having passed through all the grades to the divisions still remaining in the United States, and through these people give these divisions an intensive training in musketry.

"The specialties, such as bomb throwing, can be learned over there. We are short of time. In my opinion, a man can be taught all that is necessary in the use of the rifle in the present war at short distances, on the 300-yard range. Any firing beyond 600 yards is largely dependent on climatic conditions that do not exist over there at this time. The trenches in most instances are only 150 yards, and sometimes much less, apart. So you see we have the ranges here at home, together with many National Guardsmen and civilian shots, men who can do this work, and I earnestly hope that the whole shooting energy of the United States can get behind this movement and get these men of ours properly instructed so that when they go over there they will be in much better condition to go into the trenches than were many of those who have gone over heretofore."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNPREPAREDNESS.

To those heaping unwarranted criticism on the War Department for its inability to work miracles in organizing, training, equipping and transporting an army of a million men to France at a few weeks' notice, we commend the remarks made by Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, 77th Division, National Army, at Camp Upton, N.Y., Jan. 23, before the welfare workers. General Johnson said:

"We are now preparing ten months after war has been declared and the Government and War Department are being severely criticized. There is, however, too much flare in this criticism, too little thought, too little knowledge of history. We have never entered a war prepared. Whenever a Secretary of War has made a report showing the condition of our unpreparedness or a Chief of Staff has stated that we did not have enough ammunition to fight one battle, the American people have said: 'Oh, universal brotherhood, international trade, no more war,' and Congress has responded to these sentiments. Blame the American people and remember that Congress reflects them.

"The War Department has done wonderfully. If I had been told a year ago the War Department could do what it has done to date I should, to speak plainly, have said it was not true. If you will get the annual reports of the Secretaries of War and the Chief of Staff since 1907 then you will be able to fix the responsibility for the failure to have supplies."

PROVIDE WELL FOR THE SERVICES.

That the injustice of the present War Department ruling in the matter of not allowing commutation of quarters to officers of the Army on duty with troops has become of interest to civilians associated with our officers is shown by the following remarks on this subject. They are taken from an address made by J. M. Hawthorne, chairman of fourteen associated local boards of Seattle and King counties in the state of Washington, at a meeting of these boards called in connection with the operation of the second draft under the Selective Service Act. Congressman Miller, of Seattle, was one of those attending the meeting.

The text of Mr. Hawthorne's speech was "No Hooverism among the Officers and Men of the Army," and on this point he said: "I am satisfied that I not only represent the local boards and the legal and medical advisory boards of this city and county, but also a vast majority of the people of this country, when I say that, while they thoroughly believe in practicing economy among the approximately one hundred millions who will remain at home, yet they are emphatically opposed to Hooverism in the Army or Navy. Furthermore, it is evident that the people of this country demand that the officers and men, in all branches of the Service, shall be well paid, well clothed, well housed, and well fed. Of course, the people are not in favor of extravagance or waste anywhere, but they want the economizing—the Hooverizing—to be done at home, and not among the officers and men of the Army and Navy."

Quarters Commutation.

Then the speaker took up the matter of commutation of quarters. "Congressman Miller," he said, "I desire to call your attention and, through you, the attention of your colleagues in Congress, to a couple of oversights, which I feel you and they will be glad to rectify at the next meeting of Congress. One of these affects the officers and the other affects the men.

"First, as to the officers. At the Army posts established for many years in different parts of the country, comfortable houses have been erected and furnished for the use of the officers and their families. These houses are known as officers' quarters, are kept in repair by the Government, and are used by the officers and their families free of rent. Prior to this war, it frequently happened that an officer was sent to perform special work, recruiting for instance, at a place where there was no Army post. In that event, the officer was always allowed what is known as 'commutation of quarters.' This commutation was an allowance, in lieu of furnished quarters, so that the officer might not have to draw upon his salary for house rent. This modest allowance, in lieu of a furnished home, was a great assistance to many officers, and especially to those with families.

"By some unaccountable, and evidently unintentional, oversight of Congress, this commutation of quarters was unjustly denied to the officers in the National Army, who are stationed at the new cantonments. The oversight, if noticed, may have been excused by the mistaken idea that the cantonments were not permanent Army posts, while, as a matter of fact, they are permanent, or will be during the present war. Congress should, without delay, remedy this unfortunate oversight. There are no officers' quarters at the new cantonments, and the officers of the National Army, who are stationed there, should receive the usual commutation in lieu of quarters. Such commutation should begin on the date of the commencement of the services of the officers at the various cantonments, and should continue until suitable houses are erected and furnished for them there.

"When it is considered that every officer in the Army has to pay for his own board, or to support his family,

out of his salary; that it is necessary for him, especially when he meets British and French officers, to entertain them in a suitable way, and thereby properly represent his country, all at his own expense; and when it is further considered that an officer has to buy his uniform and side arms, and that they have to be of a fashion and quality required by the regulations; that a uniform that cost \$45 three years ago cannot now be bought for less than \$90, that a pair of boots, which formerly cost \$12, now costs \$28, that a pair of leggings that cost \$5 three years ago cannot now be bought for less than \$15, and in view of the further fact that the salaries of officers have not been raised, it is unfair and unjust that an officer should be ordered to a new cantonment where there are no quarters, and then to be denied commutation of quarters. There is a touch of comedy in it all. This country is financing Great Britain and France, and their Governments are paying their officers liberally, with money borrowed from America, while we, through inadvertence or mistaken ideas of economy, are discouraging the officers of the National Army, and practically forcing them to mortgage their future salaries in order to properly represent us with nations that are borrowing money from us. Absurd, isn't it? Furthermore, officers should not be placed, especially at this critical time, in a position where their thoughts will be detracted from the supremely important work they are called upon to perform by being obliged to worry over unpaid bills or how to make ends meet."

THE NATION'S WATER POWER.

Milford, Pa., Jan. 21, 1918.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The twelve-year fight to keep the Nation's water power from capture by the power monopolists is at last on the verge of being won. The Administration water power bill, now before Congress, opens the way to save for the people of the United States their most valuable natural asset. Some fifty million water horsepower is at stake. The bill was formulated under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, was submitted to the President for his approval, and recently put forward as an Administration measure. It deals with water power in national forests, public lands, Indian lands and navigable streams.

It is an admirable measure, drawn with thorough knowledge and unusual skill. The principles essential for the wise use and development of our public water powers in the public interest are all embodied in it. The thing to do with water power is to develop it.

Water power belongs to the people. The sites where it is produced should always be held in public hands. Where public development is not desired, the right to use water power sites should be leased for periods long enough to permit sound, attractive and profitable investment, but never longer than fifty years. To protect the consumer against extortion, rates and service should be regulated by Federal authority when state or local authorities fail to do so. Reasonably prompt and complete development and continuous operation should be required. Corporations or individuals who make money out of rights granted by the people should share their profits with the people. The public has a right to complete information about every business based on the use of public property.

It is a real pleasure to tell you that every one of these principles is fully safeguarded in the Administration's water power bill. What remains, therefore, is for Congress to put this measure through without delay. The bill will first come before the House, where an effort will certainly be made to amend it in the interest of the power interests. If that fails, the water power lobbyists will endeavor to have the indefensible provisions of the Shields bill substituted in the Senate. Beaten in that, they will fall back upon obstruction and delay.

This measure is practical, fair and wise. The friends of conservation should insist that their friends in Congress shall give their prompt and full support to the bill, and shall see to it that it is passed without emasculation, substitution or postponement. It is of vital interest to our country while the war is on, and will be equally important after the war is over.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

THREE CLASSES HELD BACK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the confusion of expanding an army from one hundred thousand to fifteen hundred thousand it is only natural that some mistakes would be made and injustice done to individuals. No fair-minded person should complain at such a moment, when the welfare of the nation alone should be considered, but months pass affording ample time and opportunity to correct abuses. Nothing is done to correct them. Naturally those that suffered begin to think that it is something more than a mere oversight that blighted their just hopes of promotion. Among the numerous classes of officers now in the Army of the United States there are three that as a whole have been held back.

There are the captains of the Regular Army. Most of them have had from five to thirteen years of commissioned service in the Regular Army, and nearly all with military service behind that at military schools or in the ranks of the Army. They devoted their lives to the study of war. Naturally those they expected to be made use of, principally for the good of the country, and as they are only human they could not help expecting some reward for their long and faithful services. War is declared, training camps are organized, they are sent to instruct the candidates for officers. They work day and night to teach as much as possible in three months of what they spent years in learning. Then to their surprise their students are made majors over their heads. Months pass, more majors of three months' experience are made, and are even sent to command them. It is still possible to correct this. When the next draft is raised enough field officers of the National Army could be taken from the Regular Army to promote these captains. Will it be done?

There is another class of officers, the "temporary second lieutenants." When the war broke out these men were the old non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army. Their services were needed as officers, they were offered temporary commissions, and accepted on the grounds of patriotism. Those with families could get along better as sergeants. If it is desired to use their services to the greatest advantage they can very easily be made of use in the next National Army raised. Most of them performed the duties of captains, instructing junior second lieutenants; then the juniors were promoted over them. Let us hope that they are to be rewarmed.

We also have the retired officers who were called back

to active duty, only to find themselves ranked by young men who entered the Service within the last year or two. A bill has been introduced in Congress known as the Sears bill, to place retired officers where they belong. If it passes it will adjust their case.

As this war is being waged for democracy, let us hope that it will be done in a democratic manner, and that we shall not have to behold the spectacle of entire classes being discriminated against. It is to the interest of every citizen to have harmony and contentment in the Army. The smoother the machine works the quicker it will succeed. It is to be hoped that the powers that be may mend matters while the opportunity lasts, so all can have but one thought and one aim, and not be forced to consider personal interests.

FORT BAYARD.

The above letter was written before the War Department had decided to open appointments in lieutenancies, National Army, to the temporary second lieutenants, Regular Army.

PROMOTION OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Jan. 26 there was published a letter from a correspondent signed "Retired," which I believe should be answered in justice to many retired captains and lieutenants who are now on active duty. "Retired" fears that the proposed amendment to the last paragraph of Section 24, National Defense Act, will be delayed by the endeavors of other retired officers to obtain justice. The amendment referred to makes no change in the present system of promotion of retired officers, but simply extends this promotion to include the grade of colonel. It will benefit none but those of the rank of major and above. It in no way remedies the injustice of the present system.

"Retired" contends that the present system is "the fairest and most just procedure that could be devised." The injustice of it cannot be more clearly shown than by citing a particular case. "A" and "B" are two retired first lieutenants of Infantry, neither of whom has performed active duty since retirement. "A" was commissioned a second lieutenant in February, 1901, was promoted to be first lieutenant in October, 1907, and was retired in March, 1911. "B" was commissioned a second lieutenant in June, 1915, was promoted to be first lieutenant in July, 1916, and was retired in April, 1917. "A" and "B" are both ordered to active duty. "A" with over ten years' service before retirement, must serve five years and four months before he can be promoted to his captaincy; while "B," with less than two years' service before retirement, has but one month to serve before being promoted to his captaincy. Surely the problem is not so complex that the above (by no means a special case) is "the fairest and most just procedure that could be devised."

A bill, recently introduced in Congress by Mr. Curry, of California (H.R. 8173) seeks to remedy this injustice and conforms with Paragraph III, Bulletin No. 35, War Dept., 1917. If enacted, Mr. Curry's bill would give justice to all. Each retired officer would get just what he is entitled to for the service he has performed before and after retirement.

LIEUTENANT, Retired.

THE NATIONAL ARMY LIEUTENANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

For the most part the officers in the new National Army are young men. Many of these men have just completed their college or university courses, or have been called from business and professional enterprises in which they were just becoming established. Some of these officers are independent of any pay or allowance received from the Government, but the large majority are those dependent almost entirely, if not entirely, upon the income received from the Government. In the case of lieutenants especially, who are the younger men and upon whom obligations of a family outside fall just as heavily as upon those of higher rank and more pay, this letter is applicable.

The pay received by first and second lieutenants, \$166.67 and \$141.67 respectively, if received in civil life, would not be sufficient to support a family when the family is together and the cost thus of maintaining it reduced to the minimum. With the head of the family in the Army serving his government the cost of maintaining the family thus separated is greatly enhanced. Not only is an officer expected to support himself and family while serving in the Army upon the pay he receives, but in addition he is expected to purchase equipment for overseas service which runs up into the hundreds of dollars.

This hardship falls most heavily upon lieutenants, who, in the great majority of cases, have obligations to meet outside the Army as great as officers of higher rank and more pay, and, as naturally follows, have not the same income from sources which come to men who have established business enterprises and who are independent of any income the Government makes possible.

If the Government wished to avoid placing patriotic young men at its disposal without adequate emolument or compensation, it should make some immediate provision to enable lieutenants to meet the increased cost of their patriotic service and devotion without humiliation and embarrassment.

LIEUTENANT, A.G.D., N.A.

EFFICIENCY OF THE DISCIPLINARIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have found the articles on discipline, and why a private should salute an officer, etc., very amusing. Allow me to state that that part of my military experience which I enjoyed the most and when I did the best work and learned the most, was passed under very strict discipline and efficient officers. One of the captains who was the strictest, afterwards became adjutant general of the National Guard of one of our largest states, then lieutenant colonel of an infantry regiment in the present war, then colonel of an artillery regiment. I have served under lax officers, too, but give me the disciplinarian every time, the kind that maintains a perfect alignment and rips out his orders in a way to compel instant obedience. I have seen this type of officer take a body of men composed mostly of raw recruits and drawn from every foot regiment of New York city, and in four days' time make them the equal, if not the superior, of some

of the crack companies of the best New York city units. This is not merely my opinion, but the opinion of the officer who accomplished this.

Our schedule in that camp was as strenuous, I believe, as any of the Plattsburgh camps, viz.: Policing camp daily, and it was certainly done thoroughly; inspection several times during week; close order drill two hours every morning; sham battle with blank ammunition, two and one-half hours every afternoon; sham battle with blank ammunition, two and one-half hours every evening; the remainder of the time was our own. The arguments against saluting officers are too absurd to answer.

J. B. STEWART.

COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

After nearly twenty years' service I find myself in the position of a man without a home. I used to, with pride, say that my home was in the Army, because my contract with the Government prescribed for me quarters, fuel and light, or the commutation thereof. How very different it is to-day. With border service and present duty at training camp, it has been nearly three years since I have seen quarters, and my household goods have been removed from what was once my home and stored.

I am living in one of the small "Get-rich-quick-off-the-Army" towns, where I pay \$100 out of my pay for a house that would normally rent for \$20, in an endeavor to furnish a home for my family—the only one they have. With the increased cost of everything, I have never felt poorer. However, I realize that we are at war and am willing to accept this, and more, but am not willing to accept, as just, the fact that other officers of the Army on duty in cities are receiving commutation of quarters. If it is necessary for the Government to economize to win this war, I gladly give this part of my salary, but should not all officers make similar sacrifice?

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

The Reserve Officer and Commutation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

You suggest that if some statement of facts were made by different officers on the subject of commutation of quarters it would greatly help to awaken general interest in the matter. So I am going to give you the facts in one case. Major Blank, M.R.C., gave up a lucrative practice and went upon the active list at the time of the Vera Cruz affair, feeling as the Surgeon General had called on him, it was his duty to go. He served then as a first lieutenant at \$166.67 a month. He served on the border for three years, including being on the punitive expedition. There was never a moment during those years when he felt he could with honor leave the Service and return to private practice. When this war broke out he received the rank of major and was sent almost immediately to France. While on the border there was commutation in his case only for six months, when he served in a post, but fuel and light were allowed, house rent was not high and there was a commissary.

Now his pay is \$275. It costs \$75 a month for him in France. His family have no home, they have to rent a house, and house rent where his wife has to live is at the cheapest \$40 a month. That makes his pay actually lower for his family than when he was a lieutenant and could live at home.

I understand that the commutation will not affect Reserve Corps officers. They are not entitled to quarters or the equivalent. If so is it fair to the Reserve Corps men who have been in the Service long enough to call it home and whose families have no home but the place their husband's duty calls them? Most of these officers have only their pay and yet under this rule they will be expected to make it spread much further than the "Regulars."

MEDICAL RESERVE.

New Quarters Allowance Suggested.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As to the rights of Army officers to quarters allowances when in the field, so far as I am aware nothing has been printed nor any interest shown in the correlated subject of quarters allowance for Navy officers when on sea duty. I realize that at this time an officer in either Service had much better concern himself with how much he can secure from it, but cannot refrain, since the general subject has been brought up, from pointing out that, viewed from almost any angle, the rights of the Navy to such compensation are as great as those of the Army.

Most Navy officers spend more years afloat than ashore, and that makes their case stronger, rather than weaker. Their ten per cent. sea pay is counter-balanced by the ten per cent. foreign service pay of the sister Service. Almost any person will admit that service on a destroyer and service in a trench are equally arduous. The Navy officer because he has previously suffered this for a number of years equaling his total sea service is to be allowed to continue it. The unfairness is surely apparent. Both Services should receive the allowance, because at this time officers on active service have so little time to devote to their own interests that they are very apt to suffer.

CANAL ZONE.

ARMS INSTRUCTION FOR MEDICAL MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have long wanted to call attention to a condition which appears to me as not making for the best interests of the Service. I refer to the exclusion of Medical officers from the courses in small arms instruction. I am quite willing to do without any marksmanship medals (could I win them), but I am not at all anxious to serve with other Medical officers, or enlisted men of the Medical Department, who happen, as on the Mexican Border or the Western Front, to be armed with the pistol and at the same time absolutely ignorant of the slightest principles of its use. Those best acquainted with small arms know that about the most dangerous thing on earth is a man with a pistol (especially an automatic) which he does not know how to use. He is a constant, potential source of harm to himself and everyone about him.

One of two things ought to be done: either arms of all kinds should be denied officers and men of the Medical Department, or they should be given sufficient instruction in their use to render them capable of handling them intelligently and effectively in case of need. Inasmuch as

the Medical Department enlisted personnel has frequently to be armed for guard duty, and occasions are by no means unknown when both officers and men of this department have had use for arms in self protection, it would appear that the former possibility would not work out well in practice. Should the latter possibility prove preferable, by all means let steps be taken at once to give the whole Medical Department personnel some instruction in the handling of small arms. This should include a limited course in both pistol and rifle for enlisted men, and in pistol at least for officers. The course need not be as elaborate as for the line, but a certain minimum should be prescribed, and where individuals show aptitude they should be allowed to take the more elaborate courses prescribed for the line organizations.

I do not understand that the few sporadic shots fired by Medical officers under instruction from a Medical Reserve officer at Fort Benjamin Harrison last summer can be considered by any means as a "course" in pistol practice.

CALVIN H. GODDARD, 1st Lieut., M.C., U.S.A.

LOSS OF THE TRANSPORT TUSCANIA.

The British steamer Tuscania, while en route from the United States to England with American troops, was torpedoed by a German submarine off the north Irish coast on the night of Feb. 5.

The passenger list of the Tuscania compiled by the War Department at the port of embarkation shows that the vessel carried 2,177 military passengers and two civilian passengers. The military passengers consisted of 117 officers and 2,060 enlisted men.

The latest returns as to the loss of life aboard the Tuscania, up to the time we went to press show that only 101 are missing out of the 2,397 persons in her. The early reports put the missing at 267. There were 2,296 persons saved; 2,106 of these were American soldiers and 190 were of the vessel's crew. There were seventy-six officers saved among the Americans.

Thirty of the crew of 220 perished, leaving the number of American dead only seventy-one. Forty-four bodies of American soldiers had been washed ashore at an Irish port. They had identification tags, but these bore no marks of identification, it is reported, as the men had not been definitely assigned to units. That they were killed by the explosion was indicated by the fact that few of the bodies were recognizable. The Tuscania was manned by a British crew and was one of a large convoy under guard of British warships.

The 2,177 American troops, according to the War Department records, consisted of organizations of the 32d Division, National Guard, of which Major Gen. W. G. Haan is commander, and some other organizations, not a part of the division. The list of troops follows:

Headquarters detachment and Companies D, E, and F, of the 20th Engineers, recruited from foresters in New England and the Northwest; 107th Military Police, 32d Division (made up from 4th and 6th Wisconsin Infantry); 107th Engineer Train, 32d Division (1st Battalion of Michigan Engineers); 107th Supply Train, 32d Division (made up from 4th, 5th and 6th Wisconsin Infantry); replacement detachments Nos. 1 and 2 of the 32d Division (men from Wisconsin and Michigan); 100th Aero Squadron; 158th Aero Squadron; 313th Aero Squadron; fifty-one casual officers. The 32d Division was trained at Camp MacArthur, Texas.

That so many persons were saved in the darkness of night with the added difficulty of launching boats from the steamer while she was rolling in the sea and had a heavy list almost as soon as hit a little short of miraculous. The small loss of life that has resulted demonstrates the splendid discipline that must have been maintained among the steamer's crew and the troops aboard. Some of the life boats were destroyed by the explosion, and the launching gear in some cases was also put out of commission. Survivors give high praise to the promptness and skill of British destroyers in rescuing the troops. Proof of the order which prevailed on board the Tuscania, as told by the Associated Press, is given by the landing of two typhoid and two pneumonia cases without bad effect.

The survivors from the transport were landed at different places along the Irish coast and Scotch coast and many miles apart, which has rendered the task of accounting for all hands extremely difficult. Survivors arrived at Buncranna on Lough Swilly, on the northern coast of Ireland, twelve miles from Londonderry. Others were landed at Larne on the northeast coast of Ireland, twenty-three miles from Belfast. Buncranna and Larne are about 100 miles apart by water. Still others of the survivors were landed at Islay, Scotland.

The following official communication on the torpedoing of the Tuscania was given out by the Admiralty Feb. 7 in the afternoon: "The Anchor line steamship Tuscania, Capt. J. L. Henderson, was torpedoed on the night of Feb. 5 off the Irish coast while carrying United States troops. Following are the approximate numbers saved: United States military officers, 76; men, 1,935; crew, officers, 16; men, 125; passengers, 3; not specified, 32. The total number aboard, 2,397; total saved, 2,187. The foregoing are approximate figures, but as correct as can be given at present."

The British authorities took prompt measures for the relief of the survivors. The American Red Cross at Londonderry immediately dispatched Captain Smith and Capt. Edgar H. Wells to Belfast, with instructions to spare no effort or expense for supplies for rescued men. A telegram, conveying similar orders, was also dispatched to the American Consul at Belfast. The British Red Cross, which has depots in Ireland, placed all its resources at the disposal of the Americans the moment the news was received and instructed its representative to co-operate with the American in every way. Associated press dispatches tell of the extreme suffering experienced by many survivors before they were rescued. A number died of exposure in open boats and others had to be hurried to hospitals for treatment for injuries or exposure.

Secretary Daniels announced on Feb. 7 that he had not yet received any details of the attack. Admiral Sims, who is in command of the American naval forces in European waters, is now in Rome. The American destroyers, which comprise the main portion of the anti-submarine fleet, are under the direct command of Capt. Joel R. P. Pringle, U.S.N., whose report is awaited hourly.

Mr. Daniels explained that it was barely possible that the Tuscania, although a British vessel under convoy of the British navy, may have been also protected by some American vessels because of the close co-operation between the American and British navies. On the other hand, however, the American Navy abroad, it is known, is devoting itself almost entirely to the patrolling of the seas far to the south of the point of attack on the Tuscania.

Many troops from the United States have been sent

across the ocean on British steamers for months past, in addition to those in American transports. The Tuscania is the first steamer so far lost in carrying American troops to the battle front. Several transports have been torpedoed on the return voyage to the United States after landing troops in France. So far as the records show the Tuscania is also the first British steamer lost carrying troops from the American continent. Some 400,000 Canadians have been taken over the ocean without the loss of a man in four years of the war. Some losses have occurred to British transports in the Mediterranean, but these, considering the millions of men transported from all parts of the earth, have been almost nothing.

While losses of ships are to be expected in transporting American troops, the aggregate loss in view of the British success should be small, and our troops will pour over the Atlantic in defiance of German submarines.

The Tuscania was one of the finest steamers in the world and was up-to-date in all details. She had fifty life boats, all of the latest pattern. The entire apparatus complied with all the requirements of the International Conference for the Safety of Life at Sea. Her length was 367 feet, her breadth 66 feet 6 inches and depth 45 feet. She had a gross tonnage of 14,000 tons and a displacement of 20,000 tons. She had accommodations for 2,500 passengers. She was built by Alexander Stephens and Sons, Ltd., at Linthouse, Govan, in 1915. The vessel was propelled by twin screws, each driven by turbines of the Parsons type working through reduction gearing. Her best speed was about eighteen knots.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports Feb. 1-7.)

AMERICAN PARTICIPATION ON WESTERN FRONT.

A news dispatch passed by the censor announces that the troops of the American Expeditionary Force have taken over a portion of the French front situated northwest of Toul in French Lorraine. No indication is given of the precise extent of the front held by Americans, but in any case it can hardly be of important extent at the outset of American participation. The fact that our troops have entered the war on their own account at last is, on the other hand, significant, as is also the region in which they have been located. Both these points have a prospective bearing on the share of the United States in the operations to come.

With American troops commencing to take over a portion of the front at the beginning of February, a month, more or less, remains in which the transfer of positions into their hands may be gradually accomplished before the larger operations of the coming season commence. At Verdun, in 1916, it is true, the German offensive opened a week before the close of February. The winter of 1916, however, was a milder one than the present severe season, and the nearness of the Germans' objective on that occasion warranted their accepting the drawbacks of an unexpectedly early attack in order to obtain the full benefit of the surprise attack, directed as it was at a point within easy reach of their forces, had the immediate opposition once been disposed of. At few other points does an objective worth a large effort lie so close to the fighting line as to permit of its immediate seizure as the result of a fortunate and sudden stroke. Elsewhere, an enemy success would require to be followed up by an advance of troops and material too extensive to be easily effected until spring was well under way. Time, therefore, is likely to permit the American front to be broadened to any extent of which the present state of our forces may safely permit, before the quiet season comes to a close.

The locality where the American forces take up the defense of their trenches lies in the neighborhood of St. Mihiel, and is included in the southeastern face of the St. Mihiel salient. A German enterprise in 1914 won through to St. Mihiel and a narrow hold on a bit of the Meuse River, some twenty miles upstream from Verdun. French attacks subsequently wore the position down to a sharp salient; to reduce it bid fair to prove more costly than advantageous, and it was left in German hands. The southern face of the salient merges into the general Lorraine front as it runs eastward. Its natural base is the city of Toul. It possesses offensive possibilities, for it offers a means of advance upon Metz from the south, even as Verdun offers a means of advance on that great German fortress from the West. For defense Toul, in the rear, with its fortified positions ringing it about, makes it more difficult to break through than Verdun, so far as natural strength is considered. The installation of the American force on the Lorraine front would, it may be added, give the Entente an addition of military weight in a part where both sides have apparently kept their numbers down to the minimum since 1915, and where the war can most readily be prosecuted in such a way as to threaten enemy territory.

Enemy raiders during the week showed considerable interest in the St. Mihiel sector. Elsewhere on the western front, minor activities continued to be vigorously prosecuted on both sides at many points. On the night of Feb. 1 a British party near Armentières entered the enemy's trenches. On the following night, the French captured one of the German posts northwest of Courtecon, with thirty prisoners. Several enemy raids were attempted near Méricourt and Avion in the Lens area. The Cambrai salient was quiet save for a raid on the British lines Feb. 4 near Grancourt. Airplane duelling grew more frequent whenever the weather permitted. On Feb. 3 the French brought down thirteen German airplanes, and reports indicated that the Allies had the control of the air during the greater part of the week and flew with freedom over many portions of the enemy front.

ITALIANS HOLD GAINS ON THE BRENTA.

Austrian efforts to regain the ground lost in the Brenta region, to the Italians' attack of Jan. 28, culminated, without success, on Jan. 31. The enemy attempted to advance both near Sasso Rosso and at Mt. Valbella, but was checked by artillery fire before reaching the Italian positions. The failure of the whole series of counter-attacks is ascribed to the powerful combined fire of the Italians, British and French artilleries, which made the best use of their mountain positions and brought cross-fires to bear upon the limited areas over which it was practicable to attempt to advance the attacking troops. In the Valbella region, the Italians, at dawn somewhat advanced their line, reaching the head of the Melago valley. The peculiar advantages of artillery position enjoyed by the Allies are said to have been a controlling feature of the whole course of the enemy counter-attacks, and to have caused important losses to the advancing reserves on several successive days. From this may be judged the importance of the French occupation of Mt.

Tomba, immediately east of the area of the Italian operation on Jan. 23.

Airplane activity was in excess of the usual during the week, possibly in connection with the Austrian air raids on the city of Padua, and numerous Austrian airplanes were reported to have been brought down. The Piave River front was quiet. As an indication of the air activity in Italy, Rome reported, on Feb. 7, that fifty-six enemy airplanes had been downed since Jan. 26.

BOLSHEVIK EFFORTS TO DOMINATE RUSSIA.

The question of Russia's future relation to the war is affected by the present series of internal conflicts being waged between the central Bolshevik power at Petrograd and the seceding portions of the former empire. The Petrograd government is engaged in efforts to subdue simultaneously the Finnish republic, the Ukraine, Bessarabia, Rumania and the Don and Orenburg Cossack insurgents, while its own forces have been attacked, according to reports, by Polish troops in the West and by Tartars in the Southeast. The reports from Petrograd would indicate that the Bolsheviks have gained important advantages over both the Don and the Orenburg Cossacks. In the Ukraine, Kief, the Ukrainian capital, was reported to have fallen into their hands, but a subsequent report stated that they had been driven out after a few days' tenure. In Finland the opponents of the Petrograd government maintained themselves in the North, while the Bolsheviks continued to hold Helsingfors, the capital, and the southern coast region. The Rumanian forces seemed to have overcome the Bolsheviks for the moment and to have the upper hand in Bessarabia, while the Petrograd troops entered Odessa on Feb. 2, obtaining a base for possible operation against the Rumanians. The latter have meanwhile apparently disarmed the two Russian divisions which opposed them on the Rumanian front. A contingent of 40,000 Poles, serving in the Russian army, is reported to have risen and seized the Russian general headquarters at Mohilif, capturing the Bolshevik commander-in-chief, Koylenko.

The armistice with the Teutons meanwhile has continued unbroken on all parts of the Russian front. How far the front continues to exist as a military reality is problematical. Reports are published to the effect that troops on some portions of the front have burned up the stakes of the barbed wire entanglements for firewood, and sold off the artillery horses. In the event that the Bolsheviks should fail to reach a peace agreement with the Teutons, the possibility of a German movement from Riga upon Petrograd has been mentioned as imminent.

On Feb. 7 Bolshevik and Ukrainian forces were reported to be engaged about 100 miles northeast of Kief on the line to Kursk, with an attacking force of their opponents. Finnish troops, according to Stockholm, Feb. 6, occupied Ullaboy, near the Swedish frontier, thus assuming their land communication with Sweden.

MACEDONIA, TURKEY.

The Greek government is making exertions to put the largest possible force in the field in Macedonia, and the work of recruiting the army is in progress, possibly with a view to a campaign against Bulgaria, but in any event with the object of discouraging any Teuton enterprise against Salonica.

In Turkey the only activity reported was in Palestine, where General Allenby again made a slight advance north of Jerusalem in the vicinity of Arnutiah.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Supreme War Council of the Allies, which met at Versailles, made this official announcement in London on Feb. 3 after its final session for the present: "The Council was unable to find in Count von Hertling's and Count Czernin's recent utterances any real approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by the Allies' Governments. Under the circumstances, the Council decided that the only task before them to meet was the vigorous and effective prosecution of the war until the pressure of that effort produced a change of temper in the enemy governments justifying the hope of the conclusion of peace based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law. The Council arrived at a complete unanimity of policy on measures for the prosecution of the war." Gens. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, and John J. Pershing, U.S.A., represented our Government at the meeting.

The British Admiralty's weekly report on ship sinkings by mine or submarine of Feb. 6 shows that ten merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over were lost and five under that figure. Four fishing vessels also were sunk. It is just a year since the intensified U-boat warfare began, and the number of British vessels officially reported sunk in that time is as follows: Vessels of 1,600 tons and over, 799; under 1,600 tons, 289; fishing vessels, 178. The number of vessels unsuccessfully attacked was 648, making the total number of vessels attacked 1,914. Of this number 1,266 were sunk, or a percentage of 60.91. Two French steamers of more than 1,600 tons and one under that tonnage were sunk during the week ended Feb. 2 by mine or submarine. One Italian ship, under 1,600 tons, was sunk in the week ended Feb. 2.

Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the House of Commons, stated on Feb. 5 that German submarines have caused the death of 14,120 non-combatant British men, women and children.

British casualties reported during the week ended Feb. 4 totaled 6,354, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—officers, 5; men, 1,325; wounded or missing—officers, 173; men, 4,805.

The British casualties reported during January totaled 73,017, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—officers, 358; men, 13,698. Wounded or missing—officers, 1,205; men, 57,756.

The Minister of War has recalled Argentina's military attachés from Berlin and Vienna, it was announced at Buenos Aires on Feb. 1.

The Emperor Charles, it was announced officially in Vienna on Feb. 4, has appointed Generals von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroevic to be field marshals. The former has been commander of the Second Austrian Army in Galicia and General Boroevic was appointed commander in chief on the Italian front two weeks before. He formerly commanded the Austrian forces on the Isonzo.

The American Consul at Venice has telegraphed the Department of State that Richard Cutts Fairfield and William D. Platt, who were killed in line of duty as Red Cross workers in the enemy's air raid on Mestre, were given a magnificent military funeral by that city as the first American martyrs on the Italian front. Many official condolences from high authorities were received.

The American steamship Alamanca was torpedoed in foreign waters on Feb. 5. Six members of the crew, all foreigners, are missing. All the naval armed guard and all the Americans in the merchant crew were saved.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Brig. Gen. George K. Hunter, N.A. (Col. Cav., Regular Army), was on Feb. 1, 1918, retired, from active service upon his own application after more than forty-four years' service and has been discharged from the National Army. General Hunter was born in Ohio April 6, 1855, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A. class of 1877, when, as an additional second lieutenant, he was assigned to the 4th Cavalry. He reached the grade of second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, Dec. 14, 1877. He had considerable experience on the frontier, scouting, etc., from December, 1877, to 1886. He served during that time at posts in Texas, Wyoming, Dakota and Arizona, and took part in the Ute expedition in the latter part of 1879. He took part in the Santiago campaign in Cuba in 1898, and was wounded in the assault on San Juan Hill. He also served in the Philippines, Honolulu, and at southern camps. He was with the 3d Cavalry until promoted major, 15th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901. He was transferred to the 6th Cavalry Aug. 14, 1903, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 5th Cavalry, June 30, 1906, and colonel, 7th Cavalry, Feb. 26, 1910, and was assigned to the 1st Cavalry July 10, 1914. He was detailed inspector general in December, 1914, and was appointed brigadier general, National Army, in 1917, and was on duty at Camp Funston, Kas., and at Greene, N.C.

Capt. John White Rafferty, Field Art., U.S.A., who was retired from active service Jan. 24, 1918, for disability incident to the service, was born in California, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in June, 1916. He was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 11th Cavalry, and a few weeks later was made a first lieutenant in that regiment. He was transferred to the Field Artillery as a captain in August, 1917, and is a son of Lieut. Col. Ogden Rafferty, U.S.A., retired.

A FAREWELL TO COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Officers and men of the 12th U.S. Cavalry, at Columbus, N.M., on Jan. 15 sent a farewell message to Col. Horatio G. Sickel, upon his retirement on that date. It was highly appreciative of his administration and was a testimonial of his popularity. The message, which was signed by Col. George E. Stockle, Cav., said:

"It is with deep regret that the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this regiment experience this date, upon the separation from the Service and regiment of our regimental commander. You will have completed this date, between forty-four and forty-five years of honorable and faithful service rendered to our government. We do not wish to dwell upon the subject of your long and highly efficient service rendered to our great and noble country prior to joining the 12th Cavalry, Feb. 1, 1904. Those of us who are still left, though few in number, and we can conscientiously add those who have come and gone to other fields, feel with keenest regret the loss of our beloved regimental commander, Col. Horatio Gates Sickel.

"In looking back over your military history we note with pleasure the following commendation: 'The spirit of harmony and good will which exists in the garrison and the high degree of efficiency exhibited by the command is due largely to the influence and efforts of Colonel Sickel.' What finer testimonial to be exhibited. In all your dealings with men you have exhibited a marked degree of consideration, yet all delinquencies have been dealt with kindness, firmness and justice, at the same time retaining respect of all whom you came in contact with. It is noted, this, your day of retirement from active service, is also your birthday. All officers and enlisted men of this regiment wish you many happy returns and also hope that health, happiness and prosperity will continue for many years to come, and we all can say, 'Well done, Thou good and faithful servant.'

Colonel Sickel in reply, under date of Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 16, wrote to Colonel Stockle: "Many thanks, Stockle, for the very kind and complimentary expressions contained in your telegram of yesterday. I was deeply affected, as was Mrs. Sickel, in reading the beautiful sentiments contained in the message from the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of my regiment with whom I have been associated so long, and I hope you will convey to them my heartfelt appreciation of the thought to wish me happiness and prosperity on my birthday and in my retirement."

A TRIBUTE TO GENERAL BANDHOLTZ.

Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Nat. Army (lieutenant colonel Infantry, U.S.A.), until recently chief of staff of the 27th Division at Spartanburg, S.C., says the Spartanburg Herald of Jan. 15, "has had a brilliant army career, and is one of the most popular officers in the Army. He is a man of unusual force of character and charm of manner as well. It is freely conceded by all his fellow officers that to him is due much of the credit for the splendid morale and increasing of the 27th Division as it stands to-day." The Herald gives the interesting record of General Bandholtz, which began as a cadet at West Point, July 1, 1886, and covers a long career of varied field service. General Bandholtz took an active part in the Cuban campaign and the battles incident to it in 1898. From March to July, 1900, he commanded the district of Saguia La Grande, Cuba, and superintended the first Cuban election in that district. He left Cuba in July, 1900, for the Philippine Islands, where he served for over thirteen consecutive years. He was in the campaign of the 2d Infantry in Central Luzon and on the island of Marindugas, when the situation there was at its worst. He went alone with Lieutenant King, of the 1st Infantry, into the camp of the insurgent leader, Col. Maximo Abad, arranged for the latter's surrender, and returned with him and his entire command. At Tayabas Province in June, 1901, and on July 3 he received the surrender of Col. Mariano Castillo with nearly 200 rifles. In 1902 he was selected by the people of Tayabas Province as their governor, and is the only Regular Army officer ever thus honored. He served for more than a year as governor of Tayabas, and during that time completely organized and pacified that, the largest Christian province in the islands. General Bandholtz in 1903 was appointed colonel and assistant chief of the Philippine Constabulary and was placed in command of the district of Southern Luzon. In 100 days he ended the widespread insurrection under Gen. Simeon Ola, which had been in progress over a year in the rich and populous Bicol provinces. He finished the campaign by going alone with a single native guide into the camp of Col. Antonio Lozano and bringing the latter in with his seventy men and fifty-odd rifles. While in command of the district of Central Luzon with head-

quarters at Manila in the fall of 1905 inside of six months he had destroyed or forced the surrender of the most notorious outlaws that had ever existed in the islands, including Felizardo, Montalan, Sakay, Villa-fuerte, Natividad, De Vega and others. For this he received a congratulatory cable from Secretary of War Taft. He was appointed brigadier general and chief, Philippine Constabulary, June 30, 1907, which position he held until Sept. 1, 1913, at which date the entire Philippine archipelago was without a padrone leader of any consequence. In 1907 he was elected commander of the Veteran Army of the Philippines, composed of all soldiers still in the islands. In 1908 he effected the amalgamation of this organization with the United Spanish War Veterans, and was rewarded with the rank of past commander-in-chief of that large organization. In 1910 the Philippine Commission by unanimous resolution requested his promotion to brigadier general in the Regular Army. In 1913 he recaptured the stolen plans of all the defenses of Manila Bay, and Governor General Forbes again by cable recommended the same promotion. He subsequently served at Buffalo, N.Y., Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., San Antonio and Eagle Pass, Texas, and from July 22 to Dec. 22, 1916, he served as colonel, chief of staff, of the 6th (N.Y.) Division, with headquarters at McAllen, Texas. From Dec. 1916, to July 15, 1917, was senior inspector instructor of the New York National Guard. From July 15, 1917, to Jan. 3, 1918, was chief of staff of the 27th Division (N.Y.) United States Army. On Jan. 3, 1918, he received the well-earned appointment of brigadier general of the National Army.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. John H. Bartholf, U.S.A., retired, who died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, 1918, was an officer of the Medical Department and a veteran of the Civil War. He received the brevet of captain Oct. 6, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services. Colonel Bartholf was born in New Jersey March 13, 1830, and served in the field during the War of the Rebellion as an assistant surgeon of the 18th N.Y. Volunteers, and of U.S. Volunteers from Nov. 5, 1862, until honorably mustered out Oct. 9, 1865. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Regular Army May 14, 1867. He was promoted captain in 1869, major in 1886 and was advanced to lieutenant colonel on the retired list in 1904.

Capt. Daniel Delehanty, U.S.N., retired, died at his home at Pelham, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1918. He was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1845, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1862. He was graduated in 1867 and was assigned to duty with the Asiatic Fleet and later to the Pacific Fleet. Captain Delehanty among various other duties was from 1888 to 1889 a member of the Board of Inspection of San Francisco. From there he was transferred to command the U.S.C.S. Hassler. In 1890 Captain Delehanty was Supervisor of the Port of New York with instructions to end the practice of dumping refuse in the harbor entrance. He devised the system of separating the garbage from the ashes and using the latter to redeem low ground, and was the inventor of a self-dumping scow. Captain Delehanty was selected as governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island in 1897. When war broke out with Spain he was placed in command of the Suwanee. After the war he returned to the Sailors' Snug Harbor and remained there as governor till 1908. Captain Delehanty was placed on the retired list June 29, 1900, for disability incident to the service. Captain Delehanty was a brother of Justice Francis E. Delehanty, of the Supreme Court. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Washington, of Virginia, a collateral descendant of George Washington. He also leaves a daughter and two sons, both of whom are lieutenants in the United States service, stationed at Camp Upton, N.Y. Captain Delehanty's clubs included the New York Yacht, the University and the Military Order of Foreign Wars. Funeral services were held in St. Catherine's Church Feb. 4, where a requiem mass was celebrated.

Major William Swift Martin, 4th U.S. Cavalry, died from pneumonia at Fort Travis, San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 4, 1918. He was born in New York Feb. 4, 1874, a son of the late Capt. John W. Martin, U.S.A. He was appointed sergeant major in the 2d N.Y. Volunteer Infantry May 17, 1898, and a month later was appointed a first lieutenant in the same regiment. He entered the Army as a private in the 1st Cavalry, U.S.A., in July, 1900. He was appointed second lieutenant, 1st Infantry, four months later. He was transferred to the 4th Cavalry in 1901, was promoted a first lieutenant in 1906, captain in 1916, and major in 1917. Major Martin was sent to the French Cavalry School at Saumur in the fall of 1913, and a short time ago was transferred from that place to Texas to serve as an instructor.

John Trowbridge Bailey, president of the jewelry firm of Bailey, Banks and Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pa., well known to the Services, died at the home of his son, Major Charles Weaver Bailey, 2100 De Lancey street, Feb. 3, 1918, in his eighty-third year, from pneumonia. Mr. Bailey, who was born in Philadelphia March 29, 1835, of English ancestry, was a promoter of the Philadelphia Training Camps Association, of which he was an honorary colonel; a founder of the American Defense Society and a member of the National Association for Universal Military Training. He was also the oldest living member of the Veteran Corps of the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and an active member of the Washington Grays, which he helped to organize before the Civil War. Big-game hunting was Mr. Bailey's delight, and he possessed many trophies testifying to his skill as a marksman. For months at a time he lived and hunted with the Indians. Mr. Bailey was the eldest son of Joseph Trowbridge Bailey, the founder of the house of Bailey, Banks and Biddle, which began business at 136 Chestnut street, under the name of Bailey and Kitchen, in October, 1832. He is survived by his widow and two sons and a daughter. Charles Weaver Bailey, the eldest son, vice president and treasurer of the firm, is a major in the O.R.C. of the Army. The eldest son, Joseph Trowbridge Bailey, 3d, is a consulting mining engineer of New York city. The daughter is Mrs. Emilie Aymar, of Atlantic City. Mr. Bailey's youngest daughter, the Countess de Sibour, died two years ago. She is survived by her husband and two sons, all of whom are officers in the French army. Mr. Bailey was a member of the Union League, the Manufacturers' Club, the Art Club, the New England Society, Colonial Governors, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Founders and Patriots, and Military Order of Foreign Wars.

"There are few officers in the Army of my length of service who did not know W. F. L. Simpson," writes Major J. D. Elliott, 30th Inf., "and none who knew him but liked him. He was popular with civilians as well as officers and the Service certainly has lost an excellent

officer. He always went at any job with great enthusiasm and all his heart, and never failed to make a success of anything either military or social. The old 6th Infantry, as well as myself, never had a better friend and will always mourn for Simpson, W. F. L."

Mrs. Florence Naylor Hughes, wife of Major James B. Hughes, U.S.A., and daughter of the late John S. Naylor, died at Germantown, Pa., on Feb. 3, 1918.

Mr. Frederick B. Von Harten, son of the late Major Von Harten, of Galveston, Texas, and one of the most prominent cotton men of that city, died on Jan. 21, 1918, of pneumonia. He is survived by his wife and sisters, Mrs. Elvira V. Kimble, and Miss Agnes Von Harten, and two nephews, Major Edwin Kimble, U.S.A., on duty in France, and Cadet Frederick Kimble, of the graduating class of the U.S. Military Academy.

Btsn. Reuben F. Titus, U.S.N.R.F., of the Aurora, of the Atlantic Mine Sweeping Division, killed himself on Feb. 3 by shooting himself in the head at his home, No. 37 Harriman street, Port Richmond, S.I. No reason is known for the act. He leaves a wife and children.

Mrs. Lawrence F. Drumm, wife of Surgeon Lawrence F. Drumm, U.S.N., was accidentally drowned in a bathing pool at her residence in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1918. Mrs. Drumm had quite recently been married to Dr. Drumm at Port-au-Prince, and had already a large number of friends, to whom her death came as a great shock. The interment will take place at Mrs. Drumm's former home at Oneida, N.Y.

Mr. Stephen Hull Wickham, father of Mrs. James R. Wood, wife of Lieutenant Wood, 79th Field Art., U.S.A., died at Flushing, L.I., on Jan. 26, 1918.

Mrs. H. Marion Bates Ferguson, youngest daughter of the late Purser John A. Bates, U.S.N., died at Dorchester, Mass., on Jan. 31, 1918.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan Ellis, wife of Comdr. Mark St. Clair Ellis, U.S.N., passed away Feb. 5, 1918, at Mare Island, Cal.

Mr. James Boyd Potter, lawyer, who died at his home at Bridgeton, N.J., Feb. 4, 1918, following an attack of pneumonia, was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1893, and was honorably discharged June 30, 1895. During the Spanish War he was appointed a lieutenant in the Navy May 25, 1898, and was honorably discharged the following September. He was for five years in command of the Naval Militia of the state of New Jersey, and for three years served on the staff of Governor Foster M. Voorhees, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Mr. Potter is survived by a widow, by two brothers, F. D. Potter, of Bridgeton, and Pay Ingr. David Potter, U.S.N., and by a sister, Mrs. Charles T. Elliott, of Middletown, Ohio.

The following deaths of officers were reported to the War Department for the week ending Feb. 5:

Capt. Francis J. Green, Inf. O.R.C., at Honolulu, Hawaii, Jan. 12, 1918.

First Lieut. David R. Jackson, A.S.S.R.C., at Lake Charles, La., Jan. 17, 1918.

First Lieut. Ivan E. Bellinger, M.R.C., at Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 17, 1918.

Capt. Cecil A. Neuhauser, 156th Inf., at Camp Beauregard, La., Jan. 21, 1918.

First Lieut. Frank B. Turner, A.S.S.R.C., American Expeditionary Force, Jan. 30, 1918.

First Lieut. Charles P. McMichael, A.A.S., at Claridge Hotel, New York city, Jan. 23, 1918.

First Lieut. Ilo L. Taylor, 305th Engrs., at Camp Lee, Va., Jan. 25, 1918.

Second Lieut. Franklin E. Fredette, Cav. R.C., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 28, 1918.

Capt. Ralph F. Shropshire, Q.M.R.C., at Red Cross Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 29, 1918.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Capt. Delphin E. Thebaud, 36th U.S. Inf., and Miss Esther Anne Carroll were married at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morris, in Catonsville, Md., on Jan. 23, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Stewart, of El Paso, Tex., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Agnes, to Capt. Vincent Meyer, U.S.A., who is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. No date has been set for the wedding. Miss Stewart is a sister of Mrs. James L. Collins, wife of Capt. Collins, U.S.A., who is also in France. Mrs. Collins is making her home with her parents during her husband's absence.

Miss Tassie Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Alice Johnson, of El Paso, Texas, and Lieut. N. S. Ryan, 8th U.S. Cav., were married on Jan. 26, 1918, at the bride's home in the Texas Tavern on West Missouri street. The Rev. Charles L. Overstreet performed the ceremony. Lieut. Ryan is stationed at Glenn Springs, Texas, where they will make their home for the present. Lieut. and Mrs. Ryan left for Glenn Springs Tuesday.

Mrs. M. D. Perkins, of El Paso, Texas, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Kathleen, to Capt. Donald S. Perry, 5th U.S. Cav., who is stationed at Fort Bliss. The date of the wedding will be announced later.

Capt. Chris Miles Burlingame, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Katherine Raymond, daughter of Col. and Mrs. R. R. Raymond, Engrs., N.H., were married in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu, T.H., on Jan. 15, 1918, Canon Ault officiating. Miss Caroline Raymond acted as her sister's maid of honor, while Major R. B. Clarke, U.S.A., supported Captain Burlingame. The bridesmaids were the Misses Hilda von Holt and Clara Raymond, and the ushers Capt. J. L. Holcombe and P. G. Blackmore, Coast Art., U.S.A. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Col. and Mrs. Raymond on Nuuanu avenue.

A beautiful wedding was celebrated in Rome, Ga., Jan. 23, 1918, when Miss Elizabeth Penniman Walter was married to Civil Engr. Carl Augustus Bostrom, U.S.N. The ceremony was performed in St. Peter's Episcopal Church by the Rev. H. Field Saumenig, the rector. The attendants were Miss Mary Goetzius, maid of honor, Misses Penelope Stiles, Sarah Joyce King, Maner Montgomery, and Elizabeth Betts, bridesmaids. Asst. Naval Engr. Adrian Marron, U.S.N., best man, Frederick Walter, Frederick Penniman, Edgar Walter and Bruce Woodruff, groomsmen. Within the chancel, the white covered walls and the rails were festooned with smilax and banked with luxuriant greens; the altar was beautifully decorated with smilax and white carnations, forming a beautiful setting for the bridal party. The bride entered the church with her father and she was lovely in

her wedding costume. Her gown of ivory satin, tulle draped, was designed with a V-cut bodice and a long Elizabethan train hung from her shoulders, her veil was adjusted with a cornet of ancestral lace. She carried brides roses in shower with white hyacinths. The maid of honor was charming in her costume of flesh silk tulle fashioned over lustrous charmeuse. Immediately following the ceremony a reception was held at the Bon Air Apartments, the bride's home in Rome. Civil Engineer and Mrs. Bostrom left for a trip in the East, and later will go to Chicago, where he will take up duty.

An engagement of wide interest to North Carolina society and also to many officers of the Navy, is that of Mrs. Vinton Liddell, of Charlotte, and F.A. Surg. S. Westray Battle, U.S.N., retired, of Asheville, the wedding to take place in the near future. Surgeon Battle is a brigadier general and Surgeon General, N.G.N.C. Mrs. Liddell is a native of Pennsylvania, being a member of one of that state's most prominent families. She has resided in Charlotte for a number of years and has been one of the state's leading members of society. "Mrs. Liddell," writes a correspondent, "is strikingly handsome and is a woman of marked culture and charming personality. She has a handsome home in Charlotte and a summer home at Great Barrington, Mass. Doctor Battle is one of North Carolina's most distinguished citizens. He was for years one of the state's leading practitioners and was formerly president of the North Carolina Medical Society. He was Surgeon General of the state and also surgeon in the United States Navy. Dr. Battle is a man of brilliant intellect and is a clever and fluent conversationalist. He has a genial manner and commands hundreds of friends throughout the state."

Mr. and Mrs. William Lewis Leak announce the marriage of their daughter, Floy, to Mr. William Wallace Casteel, on Oct. 20, 1917, at Mason City, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Casteel are at home at Mitchell, S.D. Mr. Casteel is the son of Lieut. Col. D. T. E. Casteel, 9th U.S. Cav., Camp Stotsenburg, P.I.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin K. Tiernan of Salt Lake City have announced the engagement of their niece, Miss Virginia Whitney, to Major Joseph H. Tyler, U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Douglas.

Lieut. Sydney H. Young, 20th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marjorie Nebeker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Nebeker, were married on Dec. 27, 1918, at the Nebeker home in Salt Lake City, Utah. A large reception followed the ceremony, which was performed by Nephil Morris of the Mormon Church, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom. Colonel Willard Young, U.S.A., the father of the groom, now on duty in Kansas City, and Mrs. Young came on for the wedding. The young people left on a wedding trip to the coast. They have since left for Camp Green, S.C.

The engagement has been announced in San Francisco, Cal., of Miss Constance Hart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benno Hart, of that city, and Major Delos C. Emmons, U.S.A., now stationed in Washington, D.C. Miss Hart is prominent in society and has been chosen to represent Russia at the Mardi Gras Ball in San Francisco on Feb. 12. Major Emmons was stationed in San Francisco.

Mr. H. H. Kittelle announces the marriage of his daughter, Lorene Mac, to Lieut. Francis M. Collier, U.S.N., on Jan. 4, 1918, at New York, N.Y.

Lieut. John De Walt Nocklin, U.S.M.C., and Miss Fannie Crofford Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Johnson of Dickinson, were married at Trinity Episcopal Church, Galveston, Texas, on Jan. 21, 1918, the Rev. J. H. Brown officiating. The decorations of the church were principally a large silk American flag. The groomsmen were Lieuts. T. E. Kendrick, B. H. Brown and H. S. Summers. The groom was attended by Dr. G. B. Dowling, of the Marine Corps, as best man. The bridesmaids were Misses Cynthia Morris, Adele Brown, Gladys Oser, and Miss Lucille Purdy of Houston was maid of honor. The young ladies were gowned in white satin veiled in tulle, and carried old-fashioned bouquets of sweet peas. The bride wore white duchess satin, trimmed with Mechlin lace embroidered in pearls, and her wedding veil was held in place with a string of pearls. An old-fashioned nosegay of bride roses was carried. Master Reginald Webster, cousin of the bride, in white linen middy sailor suit, carried the ring on a white satin pillow. After the ceremony at the church a reception was held at the residence of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Webster. The young couple are at home to their friends at Sheffield Terrace.

Paymr. Walter Doyle Sharp, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Hollyday Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levin Hicks Campbell, of New York city, are to be married on Feb. 12, 1918, in the Chapel of All Saints, Trinity Church, New York city.

Paymr. Frederick H. Lemly, U.S.N., and Miss Hilda Beauregard, granddaughter of the late Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, C.S.A., were married at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 2, 1918.

The marriage of Lieut. Henry Harrison Ranson, U.S. Inf., and Miss Nannie Fitzhugh Richey took place on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 5, at the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, Governors Island, at five o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Smith, chaplain, officiated. The bride, attired in traveling dress and carrying a bouquet of pink roses and lilies of the valley, was escorted to the altar by her brother, Asst. Naval Constr. Thomas Beall Richey, U.S.N., on duty at the Boston Navy Yard. Miss Richey's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Richey Dessez, of Chicago, was the matron of honor. Lieut. Norman D. Cota, U.S. Inf., was best man, and Lieut. E. C. Maling, U.S. Inf., was usher. Mrs. John S. Richey, mother of the bride, came from her home, Elyria, Ohio, to be present at the wedding. Mrs. Thomas B. Richey and Mr. Thomas Ranson, brother of the bridegroom, were among those present. The officers of the 1st Battalion, 22d Inf., and a number of officers and ladies of the staff were at the ceremony in the chapel, after which an informal reception was given for the bride and groom and members of their families at Chaplain Smith's quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Ranson left at six o'clock on their wedding tour. Mrs. Ranson has a brother in the military Service, Lieut. Herbert S. Richey, Inf., U.S.R., on duty in France.

The marriage of Miss Esther Josephine Dengler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dengler, to Lieut. Anthony John Tittinger, 71st Field Art., U.S.A., stationed at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, was celebrated Feb. 5 in the chapel of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Leavenworth, Kas. The nuptial mass was read by Rev. Father S. B. Kelly.

Mr. and Mrs. William Montague Lasley announce the marriage of their daughter, Katharine, to Capt. Edwin Alexander Bethel, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on Jan. 31, 1918, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Adams announce the marriage of their daughter, Marjorie Mae Adams, to Lieut. George

Herbert G. Campbell, 55th Regiment, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Buffalo, Jan. 19, 1918.

The beautiful tropical home of Surg. Norman T. MacLean, U.S.N., head of the Public Health Service of Haiti, and Mrs. MacLean at Port-au-Prince, was the scene of a very charming wedding on Jan. 17, 1918, when Miss Harriet May Randall, daughter of Mrs. F. B. Randall, of Oneida, N.Y., became the wife of Surg. Lawrence F. Drumm, U.S.N., of the Public Health Service of Haiti. Under the laws of Haiti the civil ceremony was performed at the American Consulate in the morning. The religious ceremony was performed at 5:20 in the afternoon. The bride was given in marriage by the American Minister, Hon. Arthur Baily-Blanchard, and was attended by little Miss Mary MacLean. The best man was Surg. G. P. Shields, U.S.N., and the wedding was attended by the entire official American colony of Port-au-Prince. The bride wore an exquisite dress made entirely of tulle with a picture hat to match, and her little attendant wore a hand embroidered lingerie dress with pale blue ribbon. The bride's bouquet of tropical lilies and roses was presented by Dr. Drumm's junior assistants, and the house was beautifully decorated with palms, roses and lilies. Among those present were the American Minister, Mr. A. T. Ruan, financial adviser to Haiti, and Mrs. Ruan; Col. John H. Russell, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Col. Smedley Butler, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Butler; Civil Engr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Gaylor, U.S.N., and many others.

Mrs. Margaret M. Taylor announces the marriage of her daughter, Elspeth Macartney Taylor, to Lieut. (j.g.) Bartley Gregory Furey, jr., U.S.N., Jan. 26, 1918, at Freeport, L.I.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE CORPS.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Nash, of Syracuse, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen van Gaasbeck Nash, to Ensign Stephen J. Meeker, U.S.N. R.F., of Orange, N.J., now on active sea duty. Ensign Meeker is the son of Stephen J. and the late Margaret Meeker. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1915. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Joan Masson, daughter of Thomas L. Masson, editor of *Life*, and Mrs. Masson, 261 Ridgewood avenue, Glen Ridge, N.J., and Ensign Walker Ten Eyck Weed, N.R.F., of Montclair, were married in the home of the bride's parents on Feb. 2, 1918. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Luke M. White, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Montclair. Miss Frances Masson, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Mrs. Newell Weed of Montclair and Miss Marion Loftus of Glen Ridge, the bridesmaids. Nathan Weed, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man and Lieut. John Redfield and Ensign Charles Williams, U.S.N.R.F., of Montclair, were the ushers. Only the immediate members of both families witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a large reception.

Capt. Jesse E. Marshall of the Officers' Training School and Miss May S. Weeks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Williams Weeks, of St. Louis, Mo., were married at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, on Feb. 2, 1918. The ceremony, very effective in its simplicity, was performed in the hall of the Masonic House. Among those present were Lieut. John B. G. Babcock, who was best man; Capt. Komer, Mrs. Rozelle K. McCloy and Miss Julia Ramp. A delicious wedding dinner was served in the Red Cross Community House. The marriage was solemnized by Chaplain A. C. Howell, 83d Div., N.A.

Miss Sarah Cheney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Cheney, of New York city, was married on Feb. 6, 1918, to Capt. Douglas Cornell Despard, 107th Inf., U.S.N.G. (N.Y.), in Grace Church Chantry by the Rev. Charles L. Slattery. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of tan broadcloth and fur trimming for traveling, with hat to match. She was attended by her sister, Miss Barbara Cheney, who was in a dark blue charmeuse and a blue satin hat and carried Ophelia roses. Mr. Walter D. Despard, father of the bridegroom, was best man and the ushers were Mr. Ridgely Hunt, jr., and Mr. Clement Despard, cousin of the bridegroom. The groom was in olive drab uniform. A small reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 30 West 86th street, after which Captain Despard and his bride started for Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., where they will live while he is stationed there. Captain Despard has been a member of the 107th Infantry (old 7th N.Y.) since Nov. 22, 1904, and is related to the late Eliza Greatorex, famous as an artist for her pen and ink sketches. He was with the old 7th at the Mexican border and is a Phillips Exeter graduate and a member of the Union League Club.

The wedding of Ethel Harriet Neale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Neale, and Capt. Edward Fry, O.R.C., U.S.A., was beautifully solemnized at the home of the bride's parents at 705 Fourteenth street, Brownsville, Texas, recently. The wedding is equally interesting to the people of Brownsville as well as military circles, the bride belonging to an old and prominent family of the city, and the groom a popular young officer of the garrison at Fort Brown. The interior of the bride's home was prettily decorated with pink and white as the color scheme, and Mrs. Arthur Thayer played the wedding music. The bride appeared on the arm of her father, preceded by little Cora Thayer, dressed in white organdy, bearing the ring on an American Beauty rose. They were met at the altar by the groom and his attendant, Captain Winslow I. Raso, U.S.A. The couple were united by the impressive Episcopal service, performed by Chaplain W. K. Lloyd of the 13th Cavalry. The bride was smartly attired in a tailored dark green broadcloth suit with trimmings of gray fur, green spring hat with touches of gray and other gray accessories, and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and white satin ribbon. The only ornament was a gold bar pin, an heirloom given her by a great aunt, Mrs. Isabel Cowen. After the ceremony an informal reception was given, during which the bride cut the cake with her husband's sword, according to the old Army custom. The ring fell to Miss Elsie Neale, the dime to Lieutenant Weinberger, and the thimble to William Neale, the button to Frances Thayer. Miss Elsie Neale caught the bride's bouquet. Amid showers of rice and good wishes the happy couple left on the afternoon train for Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, via San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. Barton Longacre Keen announce the marriage of their daughter, Esther Caldwell, to Capt. George Tinsley Herzog, 112th Field Art., N.G.U.S. (N.J.), on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1918, at Anniston, Ala.

The interesting articles by Lieut. Fitzhugh Green, U.S.N., of the Crocker Land Expedition, on "Arctic Duty," which have been appearing in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, are reviewed editorially by the New York Sun to the extent of over a column, with high approval of their philosophy and literary quality. "Lieut-

tenant Green," the Sun says, "neither condemns nor condemns, but looks upon the brown children of the North with an admirable and kindly philosophy. They seem to be likeable people and Lieutenant Green admires their politeness as everyone must."

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. William Kefney, Inf., N.A., on Feb. 1, 1918.

A son, Robert Ellis Deshon, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Percy Deshon, U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal., on Jan. 26, 1918.

Mrs. Charles Brooks Clark is staying in Brooklyn, N.Y., with her mother while Lieutenant Colonel Clark, N.A., is in France.

Capt. and Mrs. Owen R. Meredith, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son on Jan. 28, 1918, at Alice Home Hospital, Lake Forest, Ill.

Mrs. E. M. Lewis has taken an apartment at the Cairo in Washington this winter while Brigadier General Lewis, N.A., is in France.

Mrs. Arthur C. Ducat has reopened her apartment at the Westmoreland, Washington, where she will be for the remainder of the winter.

Capt. Edgar H. Wells, Q.M.R.C., has been ordered to London, England, as an assistant to the military attaché at the American Embassy.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin E. McGrew, father and mother of Col. Milton L. McGrew, N.A., are spending the winter at 6819 Chew street, Mount Airy, Germantown, Pa.

Major O. L. Brunzell has been detailed to the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill as an instructor, after having completed the course as a student officer.

Mrs. Jay Gould and Mrs. Walter Boardman Decker, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Walter Boardman Decker, U.S.N., were recent guests at the Hotel Southland, Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Henry Hughes Hough, wife of Captain Hough, U.S.N., has returned to her home, 51 West Fifty-third street, New York, and will be there during Captain Hough's absence.

Miss Margaret Baxter, youngest daughter of Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., has returned to The Windermere, Philadelphia, Pa., after most delightful visits at West Point and New York.

Major Edward E. Britton, formerly of the New York National Guard, is now an officer of the Reserve Corps, serving in the Inspector General's Department of the Army. His home was in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Among recent promotions was that of Lieut. Otis L. Minter, U.S.R., who was appointed captain, Ordnance Department, N.A. Captain Minter is on duty at El Paso, where he commands the Ordnance Depot.

Mrs. W. C. Babcock is living at the Cairo Apartments, Washington, while Colonel Babcock, N.H., is stationed at Camp Dix, N.J. Their son, Ellis, is at the Aviation Ground School, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Mrs. C. H. Rice and children, family of Major Rice, U.S.A., now at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., have taken a bungalow at 535 Oakland avenue, Pasadena, Cal., and expect to spend the remainder of the winter there.

Mrs. Brainerd Taylor has taken an apartment at 12 Bellavista road, Brookline, Mass., during Major Taylor's absence in France. Their younger son Harold is with her, and Brainerd is at Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

During the absence of Capt. John H. Hood, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., in France, Mrs. Hood, with their two little sons, John Herman, jr., and Frank McHugh, will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McHugh, 907 Queen Anne avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Miss Mary W. Winslow, daughter of the late Lieut. Francis Winslow, U.S.N., has been appointed executive secretary of the department of health and recreation of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense. Miss Winslow is a Washington woman.

Mrs. Chester M. Kerr and son, Chester, jr., wife and son of Captain Kerr, I.R.C., have taken an apartment for the winter at 224 Central Park West, New York city. Captain Kerr is instructor in the third Reserve Officers' Training School, Camp Upton, New York.

Mrs. C. M. Davell and young son, who have been spending several months in the South with Mrs. Davell's mother, Mrs. Thomas, will occupy her residence at 1738 Lanier place, Washington. Mrs. Thomas will make her home with her daughter during Colonel Davell's absence abroad.

Richard J. Davis of Boston, a Christian Scientist, has been appointed a chaplain in the Navy and has been commissioned a lieutenant, junior grade. He has been assigned for duty temporarily at the Boston Navy Yard. He is the first Christian Scientist to be made a Navy chaplain.

Lieut. Col. John F. Madden, Q.M.C., U.S.A., and Major Barrett Andrews, Q.M.R.C., arrived at an Atlantic port on Feb. 2, having been recalled to this country by the War Department. It is expected they will testify as to conditions among the American forces in France in connection with the war inquiry being conducted by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

The appointment of Lieut. Col. Augustus Drum Porter, Reserve list, N.Y. Guard, as secretary to Police Commissioner Enright, of New York city, is an excellent one and brings to the Police Department a gentleman of high attainments and character. He was placed on the Reserve list, N.Y.N.G., in 1916 from the 12th Infantry on account of pressure of business. Colonel Porter served for seventeen years in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, retiring in 1905, with the rank of major. He was a second lieutenant during the Spanish-American War, serving with the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He entered the service of the National Guard of New York as a first lieutenant in the 12th Infantry in 1908, and rose to be lieutenant colonel in the unprecedented time of four years, having passed through the grades of battalion adjutant, quartermaster, and regimental adjutant, respectively. Colonel Porter comes of military stock on both sides of the family. His paternal grandfather, Gen. William Reed, was adjutant general of the state of Pennsylvania during the War of 1812, and died in the field while recruiting soldiers for that war. General Reed was also a major during the Revolution. His great-grandfather, William Porter, was a captain during the French and Indian War. His father saw service in the War of the Rebellion. His maternal uncle, the late Gen. Richard C. Drum, U.S.A., was for a long time adjutant general of the U.S. Army. The late Admiral Porter, of Civil War fame, in the U.S. Navy, was a kin of his grandfather.

Lieut. Col. Mark Brooke, U.S.A., has arrived at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Comdr. and Mrs. John P. Jackson, U.S.N., are staying at the Astor, New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Christianity Pickett, U.S.A., have arrived at Camp Greene, N.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. Victor Burne, U.S.R., have arrived in Washington from Fort Sill, Okla.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Horton, U.S.A., was host at a dinner-dance on Feb. 2 at the Chevy Chase Club, Md.

Mrs. Glennon, wife of Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U.S.N., has left Washington for Richmond, Va.

Miss Emily McLean, daughter of Rear Admiral T. C. McLean, U.S.N., is staying at the Cochran, Washington.

Mrs. John H. Blackburn, wife of Commander Blackburn, U.S.N., has taken an apartment in Orange, N.J., for the winter.

A son, Paul Barrows Parker, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. Paul B. Parker, 56th Inf., U.S.A., Feb. 1, 1918, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Lieut. and Mrs. William B. Wilson, U.S.R., are visiting the former's parents, the Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Wilson, in Washington.

Mrs. Gibson, wife of Lieut. Edward B. Gibson, U.S.N., and son are spending the winter months with her mother, Mrs. Pierce, at Warsaw, N.C.

Major and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver, U.S.A., are visiting Major Gen. and Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, U.S.A., in Washington before returning to Dayton, Ohio.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James M. Graham, N.A., have taken the apartment of Col. and Mrs. William T. Wood, U.S.A., at 1869 Wyoming avenue, Washington.

A daughter, Lorraine Frances Shute, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Martyn H. Shute, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., at the Glockner Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Jan. 25, 1918.

Lieut. Edward Victor Isaacs, U.S.N., spent a few days' leave with his wife and little daughter at their apartment in Portsmouth, Va. Lieutenant Isaacs is now on transport duty.

Major Gen. and Mrs. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., will close their apartment, 1155 Park avenue, New York, for some time, as they have taken a house, 1957 Biltmore street, Washington.

Mrs. Fremont and Miss Jessie Benton Fremont, widow and daughter of Capt. John C. Fremont, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fremont's mother, Mrs. Anderson, have taken an apartment in New York city.

Mrs. Denny and Miss Esther Denny, widow and daughter of Colonel Denny, U.S.M.C., are now occupying the house which they recently purchased and remodeled on Q street near Nineteenth street, Washington.

A tea for the benefit of the families of the seamen lost on the Jacob Jones took place Feb. 9 at 1701 Twentieth street, Washington. Among those presiding at the ten tables were Mrs. Josephine Daniels, Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Mrs. William S. Benson and Mrs. William C. Braisted.

Major Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., spoke at a dinner given in New York city on Feb. 6 as part of the celebration of the treaty between the American Colonies and France in 1778 universally observed throughout the United States and Canada.

Mrs. William M. Morrow, wife of Colonel Morrow, U.S.A., who is in command of the trains of the 5th Division (Regulars), gave a beautiful luncheon at the Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas, on Feb. 2. Mrs. Robert Gray Peck, wife of Major Peck, I.G., U.S.A., was the guest of honor.

Mrs. Poe, wife of Lieut. Baylis F. Poe, U.S.N., is being entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Robert A. Lavender, U.S.N., at their apartment in the Farnsboro, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Poe will later visit Comdr. and Mrs. Cleon W. Mauldin, U.S.N., at the naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md.

Among the guests at Hotel Astor, New York city, this week were Gen. H. C. Dunwoody, U.S.A.; Col. Guy V. Henry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Henry, of West Point; Dr. George G. Rhodes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rhodes; Majors Sam D. Pepper and John H. Howard, U.S.A.; Capt. and Mrs. Philip D. Hoyt, of Camp Dix; Capt. and Mrs. Willett Elmore, Capt. E. O. Ames, Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Sherman and Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Pierce, U.S.N.

The board of trustees of Lafayette College on Feb. 7 voted to confer upon Major Gen. Peyton Conway March, N.A., an alumnus and a son of one of the institution's eminent teachers, the degree of doctor of laws. The trustees were anxious the college might be the first to recognize the honor attained by its son in being made Acting Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army. The degree will be conferred at commencement time, according to the present plan.

Edward V. Stockham, a graduate of West Point, class of 1899, has returned to the Service as captain, National Army, and is now with the 81st Division at Camp Jackson, S.C. Captain Stockham resigned from the Service as a second lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1889, the year of his graduation, to take up his father's business, and has developed one of the most important canning industries of Maryland. A large part of the land near Aberdeen, Md., which was recently taken over by the Government for a Proving Ground, belonged to Captain Stockham and other members of his family, and has been in the family for a number of generations.

Owing to the fact that Lieut. Richard E. Byrd, jr., U.S.N., has been transferred to the naval aviation station at Pensacola, Fla., at his own request for active service after having served as secretary of the Navy Department commission on Training Camp Activities since its organization by Secretary of the Navy Daniels last July, Dean C. Mathews, executive secretary of Western Reserve University, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed secretary of the commission. Lieutenant Byrd will retain his status as a member of the commission. Lieut. Claude B. Mayo, U.S.N., of the Bureau of Navigation, has been assigned by the Navy Department to act as the adviser of Mr. Mathews in naval affairs.

Among those present at the Charity Ball for the benefit of the Southern Relief Society held on Feb. 4 at the Willard, Washington, were Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C.; the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker; the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels; Miss Edith Benham; Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Hutchins, U.S.N.; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick V. Abbott, U.S.A.; the Misses Abbott; Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Devens, U.S.R.; Capt. Hinman Barbee, U.S.R.; Lieut. Henry Shepherd, U.S.R.; Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer; Miss Marguerita Tillman; Major and Mrs. George H. Chase, U.S.R.; Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Duane, U.S.R.; Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Borden, U.S.R., and Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, U.S.A.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Carl T. Hull, U.S.N., at Philadelphia, Pa., on Feb. 4, 1918.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., is staying at the Hotel Manhattan in New York city.

The birth, on Jan. 29, 1918, of a son to Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Rockwood, U.S.A., in Honolulu, H.I. is announced.

Major and Mrs. O. H. Sampson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Louise, Jan. 27, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo.

Lieut. Ethel Holtzclaw, Sanitary Corps, Nat. Army, under recent orders is now on duty at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex., for duty.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Col. Orville Graham Brown, U.S.A., was honor guest at a tea given by Mrs. D. W. Prentiss on Feb. 1 in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jenner Young Chisum, P.S., U.S.A., and daughter, Polly Ann, arrived on the January transport from Manila, P.I., for a visit in the States, and are spending the winter in Arkansas.

Mrs. Abram Claude, wife of Commander Claude, U.S.N., and two little daughters are spending the remainder of the winter with Gen. and Mrs. Andrews at their apartment in the Cordova, Washington, D.C.

Gen. B. D. Price, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., has had a severe fall on the ice and has hurt his left hip. He is confined to his bed, having in attendance a surgeon, consulting surgeon and trained nurse.

Miss Margaret Read, daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. George W. Read, N.A., entertained at dinner at the Country Club at El Paso before the weekly dance on Feb. 2, in honor of Miss Flores Howard, of New Orleans.

Mrs. W. H. Toaz, wife of Lieutenant Commander Toaz, U.S.N., of Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., has returned to Mare Island after a visit with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Rufus Herron, of Los Angeles, who are for a time located at Santa Barbara.

Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American destroyer squadron in European waters, arrived in Rome, Italy, on Feb. 7. A dinner in his honor was given on the following night. He was to remain in Rome for only a few days.

Lieut. Marshall Prentiss, aid to Major Gen. George W. Read, N.A., gave a dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel, El Paso, Tex., for Gen. and Mrs. Read and Miss Margaret Read on Jan. 28, taking his guests later to the Minneapolis Symphony concert.

Capt. Thomas H. Edwards, N.A., Division Veterinarian of 87th Division at Camp Pike, Ark., who recently returned from Philippine service, is ill and confined to the Camp Hospital. Mrs. Edwards and her sons, Earle and Manley, are living in the Kenesaw Apartments in Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. G. S. Koppel, wife of Major Koppel, in France, entertained several Army ladies at a luncheon at her quarters at the U.S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., on Jan. 23. Among those present were Mrs. J. R. Baker, of Fort Porter, N.Y., Mrs. J. Adams, of Washington, and Mrs. C. Haney, of St. Louis.

Col. Melvin W. Rowell, U.S.A., according to an Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco, Cal., instituted a suit for divorce through his attorney in San Francisco, Jan. 31. Colonel Rowell is now the commander of the 15th Cavalry at Nogales, Ariz. Colonel and Mrs. Rowell have three grown children.

One of the largest and most attractive dinners of the season was given at the El Paso (Texas) Country Club on Jan. 26 by Major Gen. and Mrs. G. W. Read, N.A., for the new members of General Read's staff. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Coles and Judge and Mrs. Hawking, of El Paso. Covers were laid for eighteen.

Mrs. Arthur A. Linall, wife of Major Linall, Med. Res. Corps, is a daughter of the late Brig. Gen. B. J. D. Irwin, who died in December last in Canada. She is staying at Hotel Marion, Little Rock, Ark. Major Linall is on duty at Camp Pike. General Irwin was among the oldest subscribers to the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*.

Col. Cornelius De Witt Willcox, U.S.A., whose work, "A French-English Military Technical Dictionary," was republished recently, until a few weeks ago, when he was ordered to General Pershing's staff, was instructor of modern languages at the Military Academy. He was born in France of American parents, graduated from the University of Grenoble, and has spent much time in that country.

Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the 102d Engineers, U.S.N.G., and Mrs. Vanderbilt had a party at the Park Theater, New York city, Feb. 1, for the performance of "Seven Days' Leave." Their guests included Major John Purroy Mitchel, U.S. Aviation Corps, Mrs. Mitchel, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. There were fully one hundred men of the Army and Navy in uniform in the auditorium.

Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, of the Regular Army, who has been assigned to command the 304th Cavalry, N.A., at Leon Springs, Texas, is well known to the officers of the N.Y.N.G., among whom he was highly esteemed as an instructor for several years. Until a few days ago he was in charge of the school for student officers at Camp Dix, Jan. 5. Colonel Andrews is the author of the works, "Fundamentals of Military Service," "Leadership and Training," and of the "Basic Course for Cavalry," all valuable books for the present war.

Edward L. Chiles, the six-year-old son of 1st Lieut. and Mrs. Walter L. Chiles, U.S.A., after a remarkable escape from death was carried to his home at Anniston, Ala., last week from St. Luke's Hospital. The little boy while out playing with some other children, fell into an unused well sixty-five feet deep, and with nothing to break the force of the fall he struck the bottom of the well with great force, fracturing his skull. After a successful operation, performed by Dr. T. Brothers, of Anniston, Ala., the little fellow is quickly recovering and will soon, it is hoped, be out again.

Secretary of War Baker appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 6 for the third time during its present war inquiry. Although the session lasted three hours little that was new concerning our military affairs was brought out, owing to Mr. Baker's objections to telling in open session military facts that would be of value to the German General Staff. After much discussion the committee agreed that the information it sought was to be presented by Secretary Baker on another day. One definite statement made by Mr. Baker was that he was not counting wholly on American ships to transport our troops to France. There was a discussion raised by Senator Weeks over pro-Germanism in the Army, which Mr. Baker said could be taken care of by the Army Regulations. Senator Freyling-

huysen of New Jersey raised the question as to whether troops in the Southern camps and cantonments were to be moved to Northern camps during the summer. Mr. Baker said that if the summer weather was as comparatively severe as the winter it would be necessary to move some of the troops. In the course of a discussion over the supply of artillery for training the men at home the point was raised as to whether it was more economical to train men in the United States than in France. Mr. Baker said it probably was more expensive to train them abroad and added: "General Pershing knows exactly what is needed to make a finished soldier for this kind of warfare. He sends us his priority schedules whether for shipment of Artillery, Infantry, Signal Corps or other arms of the Service. It depends on the length of time he wants them to have additional training."

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1918, have been designated during the past week:

California—Henry V. Rethers, 2900 Scott street, San Francisco; Wilkinson D. Marshal, first alternate, 1906 Green street, San Francisco; James F. McCone, second alternate, 2472 Union street, San Francisco.

Connecticut—Davis B. Totten, Milford; Philip H. Raymond, 30 Church street, Mystic; Harold T. Molloy, 809 Norman street, Bridgeport.

Georgia—David J. Arnold, second alternate, Hampton.

Illinois—Sidney Ginsberg, Aurora; Oswald L. Binder, first alternate, Aurora; Charles S. Whitmore, Wilmington; John R. Murray, first alternate, R.F.D. 4, Harvard; Charles J. Davis, 7147 Princeton avenue, Chicago; John Gersten, first alternate, 470 Elm street, Blue Island; Walter Greenfield, second alternate, 1428 Schilling avenue, Chicago Heights.

Iowa—Howard E. Kopf, first alternate, 920 College avenue, Des Moines; George W. Olmsted, second alternate, 3801 Rutland avenue, Des Moines.

Michigan—Ernest J. Perron, 923 First street, Escanaba; Stuart B. Gibson, 40 McLean avenue, Detroit; Hugh W. Hitchcock, first alternate, 55 Stimson place, Detroit.

Minnesota—Matthew F. Crosby, jr., second alternate, Crosby; John L. Johnson, first alternate, 920 College avenue, Des Moines; George W. Olmsted, second alternate, 3801 Rutland avenue, Des Moines.

Montana—Philip R. Barbour, 303 Clark street, Helena; George A. Kain, jr., first alternate, Stevensville; James A. McBride, second alternate, Grand Falls.

Nebraska—Roy W. Moffett, second alternate, Riverton.

New Jersey—Joseph C. Dodge, 49 Ninth avenue, Newark.

New York—Gordon W. McCathie, first alternate, 3 Beach road, Port Jervis; Daniel E. Foley, first alternate, 338 East Fifty-second street, New York city; Henry P. Burgard, 36 Burgard place, Buffalo; Sherman P. Hasbrouck, Route 1, Kingston; Joseph M. Watson, first alternate, 10 Van Buren street, Kingston; John L. Davidson, Livingston Manor; A. Francis Kirbright, first alternate, Ferndale; Herbert C. Haqueman, second alternate, Claverack; Benjamin C. Newton, Salamanca; Henry R. Williams, jr., first alternate, Dunkirk; Samuel M. Newton, second alternate, Dunkirk.

Ohio—Paul L. Eshelman, 2164 Tuller street, Columbus; Clovis Byers, first alternate, 345 King avenue, Columbus; Wirth Howell, second alternate, 1087 Grandview avenue, Columbus.

Oklahoma—Earl Dawson, first alternate, Ada; Fred Campbell, second alternate, Tulsa.

Pennsylvania—Edward G. Wilson, first alternate, Nottingham; John I. Gregg, jr., Lewiston; Warren C. Rutter, Perkasie; Esher C. Burkhardt, Doylestown; Harry R. Rhodewalt, second alternate, 572 Noble street, Norristown; George F. Good, 109 South Broad street, Waynesboro; Lawrence F. Patterson, Greenburg; Joseph S. Robinson, first alternate, Greenburg; Milton F. Tanzer, second alternate, Monessen.

South Carolina—James R. Johnson, second alternate, 107 Wentworth street, Charleston.

Tennessee—Tom B. Swan, Dandridge.

Virginia—Walter H. Calhoun, 3d, Erica.

Vermont—Paul H. Ballou, Chester.

Wisconsin—John D. Sherer, 558 Stowell avenue, Milwaukee; Robert Franz, first alternate, 769 First street, Milwaukee; Stephen S. Kossewski, second alternate, 920 Fratney street, Milwaukee; William S. Wood, jr., Hamilton Hotel, Two Rivers; Gordon M. Stoddard, first alternate, Green Lake; Henry H. Eaton, second alternate, Green Lake.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1918, were designated last week:

Georgia—James B. Newman, jr., McDonough; Daniel W. Gould, first alternate, Macon; William E. Lundy, Macon; William S. Bush, first alternate, Gray; Talmage F. Harden, 303d Supply Co., American Expeditionary Force; Robert O. Ross, first alternate, Winder; Ernest Aaron, second alternate, Dahlonega.

Illinois—Edwin A. Olson, jr., first alternate, 3030 Sheridan road, Chicago; Robert B. Chipfield, Canton; Dwight Davis, second alternate, Rushville.

Indiana—Clyde S. Frazier, Danville.

Kentucky—Alfred M. Wood, first alternate, Wildie; James L. Moss, second alternate, Hopkinsville.

Maryland—Arthur V. L. James, 1507 North Patterson Park avenue, Baltimore; Daniel F. Shipley, jr., first alternate, Westminster; Elmer J. Jones, second alternate, 3100 Pressbury street, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—John G. Fowler, 2 Beach Bluff avenue, Swampscott, Lynn; Bartlett Tyler, first alternate, 34 Commonwealth avenue, Boston; John P. Lynch, second alternate, 11 Woodbine street, Roxbury; John F. Thornton, jr., 99 Grafton street, Arlington; Benjamin W. Atwood, first alternate, 280 Fosser street, Brighton, Boston; Frederick A. Whelton, first alternate, 61 Allen street, Boston; James H. Holland, second alternate, 30 Everett street, Charlestown.

Michigan—Philip M. Shaw, second alternate, Harbor Beach; Winfield Wahlman, Ishpeming; John W. Squiers, first alternate, Trimountain; Edwin A. Krueger, second alternate, Manistee; Harold T. Turnbull, Fendall; Alonso Mackey, first alternate, 110 South Holmes street, Lansing; Edward W. Stock, second alternate, 69 Winona avenue, Highland Park.

Mississippi—Theodore E. Les, Amory.

Nebraska—Dallas D. Swan, first alternate, Tecumseh.

New York—Ernest E. Rupree, 527 West Forty-seventh street, New York, N.Y.

North Carolina—Garland G. Brown, first alternate, Greenville.

Ohio—Norman K. Foley, second alternate, 2854 Broadway, Toledo; Marshall A. Bailey, 2668 East Fifty-fifth street, Cleveland; Felix G. Czechowicz, first alternate, 2732 La Grange street, Toledo; Frederick S. Weida, Gambier; William E. Barnes, first alternate, Granville.

Oklahoma—Edwin V. McIntyre, second alternate, 907 Harvey street, Oklahoma City.

Pennsylvania—George M. Kirkwood, 1512 Wood street, Wilkinsburg; James M. McMillan, first alternate, 203 Savannah street, Wilkinsburg; William L. Stewart, Jr., second alternate, 5615 Aylesboro street, Pittsburgh; J. Arlington Coldren, first alternate, Uniontown.

South Carolina—Samuel C. Brown, Jr., Spartanburg; Braxton C. Lankford, first alternate, Spartanburg; James S. Jeffries, Spartanburg; Ransom F. Maddux, first alternate, Spartanburg; Henry W. Rikard, Newberry.

Tennessee—Francis C. Bailey, first alternate, 1806 Acklen avenue, Nashville; Samuel K. Boyles, Chuckey; Samuel R. Howell, first alternate, Telford.

Texas—William T. Chumney, Jr., second alternate, Wortham; A. Clairborne Jones, Henderson.

West Virginia—Russell G. Nesbitt, Wheeling.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Hawaii—Sanford D. Walker, Sanitary Det., 2d Regt., Honolulu; Hiram V. K. Anahu, Co. I, 1st Regt., Honolulu.

Illinois—Stephen Bronski, Co. B, 132d Inf., Camp Logan, Texas.

Michigan—George R. Fead, Hqrs. Co., 126th Inf., Camp MacArthur, Texas; John W. Gilmore, Co. C, 125th Inf., Camp MacArthur, Texas.

New Hampshire—Edward J. Neville, 6th Co., C.A.C., Portsmouth.

WHAT FRANCE HAS DONE.

That the American Expeditionary Forces in France numbers more men than were in the U.S. Army when we declared a state of war with Germany last April (9,524 officers and 202,510 men) was the direct statement made by André Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to the United States, at a dinner given in New York city on Feb. 6. He also stated that on Jan. 1, 1918, France had mobilized, not including the native troops from the colonies and the workmen in the factories, 4,725,000 officers and men, of whom nearly 3,000,000 are in the army zone. M. Tardieu gave the further assurance that France will be able, before July 1, to manufacture enough artillery to supply twenty American divisions, or approximately 500,000 troops, if the United States adheres to the understanding that will give France the necessary raw material.

As to his country's artillery resources, M. Tardieu continued: "We have in the line 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are turned out by our factories. To get those guns, to produce those shells, we created an industry which did not exist before the war, and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our Allies. Without speaking of what we manufacture for you, and that is several hundred guns a month, we have during the past three years given to our Allies in Europe 1,350,000 rifles, 15,000 automatic rifles, 10,000 machine guns, 800,000,000 cartridges, 2,500 guns and 4,750 airplanes."

Regarding France's own part in the war, M. Tardieu said: "What we have suffered you know. Nearly 20,000 square kilometers of our country, the richest and the most productive, are in the hands of the enemy. Our population, diminished by the invasion of our northern territory, amounts only to 35,000,000 inhabitants. A little over 1,000,000 have been killed in battle. Nearly 1,000,000 have been maimed and definitely invalidated out of the war."

TWO NEW SMOKELESS POWDER PLANTS.

The War Department announces the completion of plans and contracts for the construction of two smokeless powder plants, each to cost approximately \$50,000,000. These plants will be located at Charleston, W. Va., and Nashville, Tenn. Work has already begun on the Charlestown plant, which will be constructed by the Government under contract with the Thompson-Stearrett Company of New York. A contract has been signed with the du Pont Powder Company for the construction of the plant at Nashville. The construction work will be done by the du Pont Engineering Company, a subsidiary of the du Pont Powder Company. The du Pont company will construct and put into operation the Nashville plant. After this plant begins to operate smoothly it will be turned over to the United States Government by the du Pont company. The du Pont company will receive a nominal fee for its services in erecting and equipping the Nashville plant. The estimated capacity of each plant is 500,000 pounds of powder per day.

Much of the product of the two new plants will be available for the Allied nations. It is deemed more expedient to ship the finished product abroad than to furnish the Allies with raw materials. From 10,000 to 15,000 men will be employed at each of the two Government powder factories. The initial output at each plant is expected not later than August next. By that time at least a part of the two factories will be in operation and the completion of all construction work with the maximum output will be reached as rapidly as possible. Under the terms of contract the du Pont company will operate the Nashville plant for a sufficient period of time to make certain that when turned over to the Government it will have reached the highest operating efficiency.

Negotiations for the construction of the two plants were conducted by Assistant Secretary of War Crowell and Mr. Daniel G. Jackling, of New York, special representative of the War Department. When completed the two plants probably will be officially designated as "The United States Smokeless Powder Factories," and will be under the directorship of Mr. Jackling, with Major Seeley W. Mudd, Engrs., U.S.R., as assistant director.

An outbreak of German measles was reported on Feb. 7 at the U.S. Military Academy. A newspaper dispatch stated that twenty-five cadets were said to be in the hospital. Quarantine regulations to last until Feb. 18 have caused a discontinuance of recitations and cancellation

of dates for athletic events. The dispatch adds that the cadets refuse to have German measles and are enjoying "Liberty measles" instead.

NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY FUND.

A fund of \$2,000,000 for the care of families of officers and men of the U.S. Navy who lost their lives in the Service is about to be raised under the auspices of the Navy Relief Society, of which Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., is president. Plans for obtaining the fund were made public on Feb. 3 by Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N. A civilian committee will co-operate with the Navy Relief Society in a great campaign for public subscriptions. While the whole country will be asked to help, most of the money is expected from the states along the Eastern seaboard.

Hitherto all the money used by the society in relief work has been contributed by officers and their wives and by the men of the Navy themselves, but it is felt that the general public—appreciating the wonderful work now being done by the Navy in downing U-boats and protecting shipping—will be glad to see that widows and orphans of the heroes shall not want. Members of the civilian committee in charge of the campaign are Edmund L. Baylies, Elihu Root, Allison V. Armour, George F. Baker, Jr., Edward J. Berwind, Morton G. Bogue, James A. Burden, Jr., Nicholas Murray Butler, Cleveland H. Dodge, P. A. S. Franklin, A. J. Hemphill, Arthur Curtiss James, Otto H. Kahn, Clarence H. Mackay, Ogden Mills, Henry Morgenthau, William Church Osborn, George A. Plimpton, Beekman Winthrop and William Thaw, secretary.

Secretary of War Baker made public on Feb. 5 this order to the Chief of Staff: "Please issue orders to all division and post commanders that the Secretary of War desires them to have an officer of their staff make a daily inspection of hospitals connected with the camp or post and a daily report to the commanding general, and in the event of discovering any conditions which need attention beyond that under his immediate control, will report the fact to the Chief of Staff for the information of the Secretary of War."

For some time past there has been in the State, War and Navy Building in Washington a rest and emergency room for the use of any employee or visitor in need of first aid. Under orders an Army surgeon is to be assigned to duty at that station, and the Surgeon General has detailed Miss Blanche Porter, a nurse from Walter Reed Hospital, to duty in this room.

Due to limited transportation for American troops traveling through England, the Secretary of War directed that officers accompanying such troops will limit their personal baggage to one trunk locker, one bedding roll and hand baggage. Additional baggage authorized under existing regulations will be shipped direct to France.

THE ARMY.

Army Nominations of Jan. 31 appear on pages 898-900.

SPECIAL ORDERS, WAR DEPARTMENT, RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 27, FEB. 1, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

First Lieut. W. P. Baker, M.C., will report to board at Washington for examination for promotion.

Lient. Col. T. H. Dillon, C.E., from present duties and assigned to 37th Engrs., and to Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

Ord. Sergt. J. Bradford (appointed Feb. 1, 1918, from first sergeant, M.G. Co., 6th Inf.), Chickamauga Park, Ga., is assigned to duty with 11th Infantry, that station.

Ord. Sergt. R. J. Kelley to second lieutenant, O.R.C., and to Washington for duty.

Ord. Sergt. E. B. Andrews (appointed Oct. 12, 1917, from band sergeant, 15th Cav.), Douglas, Ariz., is assigned to duty with the ordnance detachment of that regiment.

Capt. C. M. Wilhalm, S.C., to Chief of the Army War College Division for intelligence duty.

First Lieut. R. S. Ranch, S.C., to report to Chief of the Army War College Division for intelligence duty.

First Lieut. O. P. Adney, S.C., to Morrison, Va., for duty.

Major B. H. Kipfoot, C.A.C., is transferred from 63d Art. to 65th Art. (C.A.C.).

Major B. H. L. Williams, C.A.C., from assignment to 65th Art. (C.A.C.).

Col. J. R. Church, retired, to active duty with Surgeon General of the Army.

Major M. Baldwin, retired, to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

RESERVE CORPS.

Sgt. T. B. Glover, Q.M.R.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty.

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Greene, N.C., for duty in the base hospital: Capt. T. S. Crowe, 1st Lieuts. J. J. Donohue and F. H. Harrington.

Capt. F. J. Savage, M.R.C., to Battle Creek, Mich., for duty at the base hospital.

First Lieut. A. G. Baldwin, M.R.C., to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, for duty in the military service.

Second Lieut. B. A. Owens, V.R.C., to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, for duty.

Officers of O.R.C. to duty Washington: Capt. F. R. Wood, E. F. Mayberry, H. S. Hegy, A. G. Webb, 1st Lieut. W. F. Geth, 2d Lieuts. E. P. Becker and J. E. Van Toor.

First Lieut. H. A. Willis, O.R.C., to duty Springfield, Mass.

Second Lieut. W. R. Kiefer, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to report to C.S.O. of Army for duty.

Pvt. 1st Class J. K. Mills, S.E.R.C., to first lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to duty Kelly Field No. 2, San Antonio.

Pvt. 1st Class E. G. Stollenwerk, S.E.R.C., to second lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Kelly Field No. 2, San Antonio, for duty.

REGULAR ARMY.

Lient. Col. A. E. Williams, Q.M.O., from present duties and assigned to command of Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C.

Chaplain A. A. Preelan (major), O.A.C., will report at Washington Barracks for duty on a board for the examination of candidates for appointment as chaplain in the U.S. Army.

Capt. E. M. Price, retired, from Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty.

S.O. 28, FEB. 2, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Lient. Col. A. E. Williams, Q.M.O., from present duties and assigned to command of Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C.

Chaplain A. A. Preelan (major), O.A.C., will report at Washington Barracks for duty on a board for the examination of candidates for appointment as chaplain in the U.S. Army.

Capt. E. M. Price, retired, from Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty.

Ord. Sergt. J. W. Wheeler (appointed Feb. 2, 1918, from sergeant, C.A.C., Fort Hunt, Va.), to Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

Corp. T. F. Egan, S.C., to second lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to duty Dallas, Texas.

Sergt. G. H. Floman, Co. A, 13th M.G. Bn., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and to home.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The honorable discharge of Col. L. W. Howard, attached to headquarters, 37th Div., N.G.U.S. (6th Ohio Inf.), from service of U.S., Feb. 2, is announced.

NATIONAL ARMY.

Sergt. R. De Vecchi to first lieutenant, S.A. Corps, N.A., and to Base Hospital No. 1, 12th Regt. Armory, New York, N.Y., for duty.

The appointment is announced of the following as chaplains, N.A., with rank of first lieutenant from date appointed in 1918. They will join regiments to which assigned: J. H. Barber, Jan. 25, to 37th Engrs.; J. E. Wilson, Jan. 29, to 31st Engrs.; H. E. Hays, Jan. 29, to 33d Engrs.; F. P. Smith, Jan. 29, to 36th Engrs.

G.O. 170, DEC. 31, 1917. WAR DEPT.

Publishes a proclamation by the President announcing the existence of war between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

G.O. 6, JAN. 28, 1918, SOUTHEASTERN DEPT.

Bakery Co. No. 357 will be organized at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., in accordance with Table 46, Tables of Organizations, Series "A," dated July 13, 1917.

Officers will be assigned to this company by orders from the War Department.

G.O. 89, DEC. 11, 1917, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Company M, 27th Infantry, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, is relieved from duty at that station, and will proceed to Manila for station at Cuartel de Espana.

G.O. 2, JAN. 3, 1918, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

Capt. Clyde V. Simpson, Sig. Corps, is announced as acting department signal officer.

By order of Colonel Landers:

CHARLES B. HAGADORN,

Colonel, Infantry, D.O.L., Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 3, JAN. 11, 1918, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

1. A Panama Canal Department Defense Committee for the consideration of all matters pertaining to the land, air and water defense of the Canal and appurtenances and territory contiguous thereto, is hereby constituted and will consist of the following:

Chief of Staff, Department Engineer, Department Aeronautical Officer, Marine Superintendent, Artillery District Commander, Commanding Officer, Temp. Inf. Brig., Senior Officer of the Field Artillery and Senior Officer of the Cavalry.

2. Regimental commanders, coast defense commanders, and the senior aeronautical officer will freely consult with the Defense Committee and will give their practical aid and co-operation in connection with the work assigned to the Committee under direction of the department commander.

3. The senior member present will act as presiding officer of the Committee.

By order of Colonel Landers:

CHAS. B. HAGADORN, Col., D.O.L., Act. C. of S.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Lieut. Col. E. A. Kruger, J.A., now on duty in the office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, is relieved from further duty at the U.S.M.A. (Jan. 29, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

MAJOR GEN. G. W. GOETHALE, ACTING Q.M.G.

Major V. W. Boller, Q.M.C., assigned to 60th Inf. and will join at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C. (Jan. 25, War D.)

The appointment of Lieut. Col. W. R. Grove, Q.M.C., to colonel, Q.M.C., N.A., from Jan. 12, 1918, is announced. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Capt. G. T. Everett, Q.M.C., is assigned to 58th Inf. and will join. (Feb. 1, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Col. C. Willcox, M.C., from Columbus Bks., upon the arrival of Lieut. Col. H. G. Humphreys, M.C., and to Anniston, Ala., Camp McLean, for duty as C.O. of the base hospital. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. G. Humphreys, M.C., to Columbus Bks., Ohio, for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major J. A. Worthington to Fort Riley, Kas., as C.O. of Evacuation Hospital No. 10; 1st Lieut. H. G. Maui from Philippines to San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital; 1st Lieut. J. MacAllister to Douglas, Ariz., with 15th Cav. El Paso, Texas. (Jan. 31, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Second Lieut. S. R. Ingram, V.C., to first lieutenant, V.C., N.A., from Nov. 17. (Jan. 22, War D.)

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class F. H. Elliott, Med. Dept., Fort Dade, Fla., to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (Jan. 18, S.E.D.)

Sergt. W. Heward, Med. Dept., will be placed on the retired list Manila, P.I., Feb. 28, 1918; will be assigned to active duty March 1, 1918. (Jan. 25, War D.)

The appointment of Master Hospital Sergt. G. Hahn and Pvt. 1st Class H. M. Erakine to first lieut., San. Corps, from Jan. 10, 1918, are announced. (Jan. 25, War D.)

The appointment of Master Hospital Sergt. H. C. Seneca to first lieut., San. Corps, N.A., from Jan. 7, 1918, is announced. (Jan. 25, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. C. L. Potter, C.E., from Washington to San Francisco for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Temp. 1st Lieut. G. F. Young, C.E., is assigned to 56th Engrs. for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. B. WHEELER, ACTING C. OF O.

The appointment of Capt. J. S. Wood, O.D., Regular Army, to major, O.D., N.A., from Dec. 18, 1917, is announced. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Appointment of Ord. Sergt. E. C. Hill to second lieutenant, O.R.C., and to Tuckever, N.J., for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Appointments of ordnance sergeants to second lieutenants, O.R.C. to duty at Washington: F. E. Pershing, F. E. Rusk, J. E. Wheelock, T. R. Snyder, P. F. Wiggin, H. Boeschenstein, L. P. Nichols, D. A. Thompson, P. P. Weisberg, M. De Angelis, F. L. Lagay, H. M. Petrie, K. H. Gordon, H. L. Jillson, H. T. Worthington, E. P. A. Taylor, F. J. G. Dorsey. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Appointments of Ord. Sergts. H. L. Smith and L. P. Stone to second lieutenants in O.R.C. and to duty at Paterson, N.J. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. J. Kerrigan (appointed Jan. 26 from regimental supply sergeant, Supply Co., 34th Inf.) to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with 3d Field Art. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Appointment of Ord. Sergt. E. E. Pritchard to second lieutenant, O.R.C., and to Washington for duty. (Jan.

lanta, Ga.; 1st Lieut. C. T. Phillips to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La. (Jan. 31, War D.)
First Lieut. F. B. Rives, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS IN SIGNAL CORPS.

The appointment of the following officers to be temporary officers in the Signal Corps from Jan. 29, 1918, is announced: To be first lieutenants—First Lieut. A. C. George, 307th Engrs., and C. B. Reeves, 112th F.A. To be second lieutenants—Second Lieut. C. E. Aikman, 162d D.B.; B. V. Baucum, 342d F.A.; J. G. Belcher, 165th D.B.; O. E. Benell, 341st F.A.; H. L. Borden, 353d Inf.; J. H. Caufield, 345th F.A.; F. E. D'Amour, 353d Inf.; H. F. Fleeson, 164th D.B.; J. W. S. Gilchrist, 332d Inf.; P. G. Hart, 332d F.A.; V. B. Hayden, 349th Inf.; G. B. Jurdens, 307th Engrs.; R. C. Keeley, 307th Engrs.; A. H. Keith, 316th F.A.; G. T. Lindstrom, 161st D.B.; H. N. Mangan, 114th Inf.; A. L. Middleton, 317th F.A.; A. E. Parr, 331st F.A.; E. W. Radcliffe, 341st F.A.; C. J. Sawdon, 110th F.A.; R. K. Schlaepfer, 111th M.G.B.; R. M. Scott, 353d Inf., and S. S. Woodley, 317th M.G.B. (Feb. 1, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION, S.C.

Major H. A. Dargue, Av. Sec., S.C., is rated as a junior military aviator from July 22, 1914. (Jan. 29, War D.)

CAVALRY.

11TH—Capt. E. W. Opie, 11th Cav., now at Newport News, Va., to join that portion of 11th Cav. at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (Jan. 29, War D.)

14TH—First Sergt. W. Denton, Troop H, 14th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, and to home. (Jan. 30, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. G. K. Hunter, Cav., Regular Army (brig. gen., N.A.), upon his own application is retired from active service after more than forty-four years' service. General Hunter is discharged from the National Army only. (Feb. 1, War D.)
Temp. 2d Lieut. W. L. Curry, Cav., to Austin, Texas, Feb. 16, School of Military Aeronautics, University of Texas, for training and instruction as pilot. (Jan. 26, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D—Capt. N. N. Polk, 2d Field Art., is transferred to the 13th Field Art. and will join. (Jan. 29, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, C.C.A.

BRIG. GEN. J. D. BARRETTE, ACTING C.C.A.
First Lieut. F. E. Hubbard, C.A.C., is assigned to 68th Art. (C.A.C.), and 1st Lieut. H. K. Harris, C.A., N.G., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Sick leave one month and twenty days to 2d Lieut. C. H. Hoyt, C.A.C. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. F. C. Shaffer, C.A.C., is assigned to 55th Art, vice 2d Lieut. D. C. Jackson, Jr., C.A.C., relieved. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Col. R. E. Callan, C.A.C., from duty in Coast Defenses of the Columbia and to Coast Defenses of Puget Sound for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Chaplain A. A. Pruden, C.A.C., now on leave, will report in person to The Adjutant General of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. W. T. Roberts, C.A.C., is assigned to 63d Art., vice Capt. W. I. Neel, C.A.R.C., relieved. (Jan. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. W. M. Allen, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to 61st Art. (C.A.C.) and is assigned to 60th Art. (C.A.C.). (Jan. 31, War D.)

First Lieut. C. H. Morganthaler, C.A.C., is assigned to 61st Art. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. R. Pourier, C.A.C., to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of San Diego. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Capt. F. R. Garcia, C.A.C., to Fort Miley, Cal., for duty on staff of C.O. of South Pacific Coast Artillery District. (Feb. 1, War D.)

INFANTRY.

6TH—First Sergt. R. T. Farnsworth, 6th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and to home. (Feb. 1, War D.)

12TH—The resignation of Temp. 2d Lieut. W. C. Blackburn, 12th Inf., is accepted for the good of the Service. (Jan. 29, War D.)

17TH—Following officers of 17th Inf. transferred to 39th Inf. and will join that regiment: Major W. H. Patterson and Capt. F. D. Carlock. (Jan. 25, War D.)

22D—Second Lieut. R. S. Downing, 22d Inf., to Kansas City, Mo., for physical examination for fitness for aviation training. (Jan. 29, War D.)

25TH—Cook J. Enos, Co. B, 25th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 26, War D.)

44TH—Appointment of Sergt. C. A. Repman, 44th Inf., to first lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Atlanta, Ga., School of Military Aeronautics, Georgia School of Technology, for training in aviation supply work. (Jan. 26, War D.)

64TH—Resignation of Temp. 2d Lieut. J. J. McMahon, 64th Inf., is accepted. (Jan. 30, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major G. W. England, Inf., to Av. Sec., S.C., temporarily, with rank of lieutenant colonel. He will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Capt. C. A. Sheppard, Inf., to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty as transport Q.M. of Logan. (Jan. 28, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. J. W. Rafferty, retired, to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

A board to be composed of Major A. Williams, retired; Major B. G. Chynoweth, C.E.; Major J. T. Stewart, 1st Lieuts. E. R. Elam and F. D. Myers, E.R.C., will be convened in Washington to award the marks upon the examination papers submitted by military candidates who took the examination Jan. 21-23, 1918, and civilian candidates who took the examination Jan. 21-25, 1918, for appointment as provisional second lieutenants in the Corps of Engrs. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Col. A. P. Buffington, retired, is placed on active duty on general recruiting service at Chicago, Ill. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Major J. S. Grisard, retired, to Fort Bayard, N.M., Army General Hospital, for treatment. (Jan. 31, War D.)

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency: Col. A. M. Miller, Cav.; Lieut. Col. R. Sheldon, R. E. Ingram and J. N. Pickering, Inf.; E. L. King, F.A., N.A.; G. S. Goodale, R. B. McBride and W. M. Fassett, Inf., N.A.; E. H. DeArmond, F.A., N.A.; W. K. Naylor, W. H. Raymond, R. McCleave, E. J. Williams, D. T. Merrill, J. B. Gowen and B. Enochs, Inf., N.A.; J. W. Gillick, F.A., N.A.; M. B. Stewart, Inf., N.A.; E. E. Booth, F.A., N.A.; E. T. Collins, T. Ross, W. H. Waldron, C. D. Roberts and P. Brown, Inf., N.A.; P. T. Hayne, Jr., F.A., N.A.; L. Halstead and C. W. Weeks, Inf., N.A.; R. S. Fitch, F.A., N.A.; W. C. Sweeney and C. S. Lincoln, Inf., N.A.; C. E. Kilbourne, F.A., N.A.; J. J. Kingman, Engrs., N.A.; H. J. Breen, F.A., N.A.; A. J. Greer, Inf., N.A.; Majors J. A. Atkins and C. H. Rice, Inf.; C. A. Bach, Cav.; W. H. Clendenin, Inf.; S. O. Fuqua, E. W. Brabson, L. D. Gasser, C. B. Hodges, C. C. Allen, S. J. Sutherland, W. V. Gallagher, J. S. Upham, E. Addis and F. H. Farnum, Inf., N.A.; J. M. Wainwright, C. Garlington and G. A. Wildrick, F.A., N.A.; G. A. Lynch, R. E. Beebe, W. Krueger and L. A. Kunz, Inf., N.A.; C. E. T. Lull and K. A. Joyce, F.A., N.A.; J. C. H. Lee, Engrs.; A. Brandt, Inf., N.A.; F. W. Clark, F.A., N.A.; E. F. Graham, Inf., N.A. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Col. H. A. White, N.A., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency, and to Washington for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency: Col. L. Wahl, 58th Inf.; Major B. Lenz, Inf.; Capt. A. J. Betcher, 48th Inf. They will take station in Washington for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

Transfers at request of officers concerned: Second Lieut. W. F. McLaughlin, 12th Cav., to 82d Field Art. (24th Cav.); 2d Lieut. W. P. Hayes, 82d Field Art. (24th Cav.), to 12th Cav. Each officer will join. (Jan. 29, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered: Chaplain W. J. Gibson, N.A., from 25th Engrs. to Mechanical Repair Shop No. 304; Chaplain R. B. Street, N.A., from 29th Engrs. to 25th Engrs. Each of the officers will join regiment to which transferred. (Jan. 29, War D.)

The following transfers at the request of officers concerned are ordered: Second Lieut. C. B. Bonner, 21st F.A., to the Trench Mortar Battery, 5th Art. Brigade, 5th Div. (Regular); 2d Lieut. J. V. Thompson from Trench Mortar Battery, 5th Art. Brigade, 5th Div. (Regular), to 21st Field Art. Each officer will join. (Jan. 29, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

The appointment is announced of the following as chaplains at large, U.S.A., with rank of first lieutenant from the dates noted. They will proceed to the camps specified for duty: J. J. Allan, Jan. 28, 1918, to Camp Upton, Yaphank, N.Y.; D. Tannenbaum, Jan. 29, 1918, to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Chaplain W. E. Dickey to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army Field Clerk R. H. McDowell to Chicago, Ill., Central Dept., for duty at headquarters. (Jan. 25, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Temp. 2d Lieut. J. Hafner, Jr., U.S.A., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

Major R. D. Palmer, Inf., N.G.U.S. (Ohio), to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Capt. J. W. Good, Cav., N.G., to captain in Av. Sec., S.R.C., from Jan. 26, 1918, and to Waco, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Capt. J. H. White, Inf., N.G., to captain in O.R.C. from Jan. 26, 1918, and to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. J. O. Vines, 166th Depot Brigade, to Austin, Texas, Feb. 16, for instruction as pilot. (Jan. 29, War D.)

The honorable discharge of Col. T. B. Coulter, 152d Inf., N.G.U.S. (Indiana), from service of the U.S., Jan. 29, is announced. (Jan. 29, War D.)

The honorable discharge of Major F. P. McIntire, division adjutant, 31st Div., N.G.U.S. (Georgia), from the service of U.S., Jan. 29, is announced. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Sergt. J. H. Sanford, Army War College Detachment, to second lieutenant in N.G.U.S., Jan. 29, and to Camp Stuart, Newark News, Va., 93d Div. (provisional), for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. H. P. Cooper, N.G.U.S., from duty with 124th Inf. and to report to Brig. Gen. A. H. Blanding, N.A., for duty as aid on his staff. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. Y. Burton, 128th Inf., N.G.U.S. (Wis.), is honorably discharged the service of the United States. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Major H. R. Dean, Q.M.C., N.G.U.S., to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 304th Cav., N.A. (Jan. 30, War D.)

The honorable discharge of Col. O. C. Guessar, 141st Inf., N.G.U.S. (Texas), from the service of the United States Jan. 31 is announced. (Jan. 31, War D.)

The appointment of W. W. Sale, A.G.D., Va. N.G., as major in the N.G.U.S. from Jan. 31, 1918, is announced. (Jan. 31, War D.)

The honorable discharge of Major A. L. Hitchens, 137th Inf., N.G.U.S. (Kansas), from the service of U.S. Jan. 29, 1918, is announced. (Jan. 29, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The honorable discharge of Brig. Gen. A. J. Logan, N.A., from the service of U.S., Jan. 29, 1918, is announced. (Jan. 29, War D.)

The resignation of Brig. Gen. F. W. Stillwell, N.A., accepted Jan. 29, 1918. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Brig. Gen. W. J. Snow, N.A., to Washington and report to the Chief of Staff for duty. (Jan. 31, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Captains of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: K. G. Martin to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston; F. L. Ball to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston; C. M. Peters to Baltimore, Md. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Appointment of Pvt. J. E. Boush to first lieutenant, Q.M.C., N.A., and to Repair Shop Unit No. 304, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. R. N. Reid, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. R. Corry, Q.M.C., N.A., to School for Bakers and Cooks, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. (Jan. 25, War D.)

The appointments of the following officers to lieutenants colonel, Q.M.C., N.A., from Jan. 12, 1918, are announced: Majors L. Hardeman and T. L. Smith, retired; Capt. C. P. Dally, military storekeeper; 1st Lieut. J. Q. A. Brett, retired. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: H. C. Huntington to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. L. Wilson to Austin, Texas, School of Military Aeronautics; R. W. Daggert to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; H. Hurley to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E. W. Sharwood to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier, with Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 310. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Pvt. W. B. Click to first lieutenant, Q.M.C., N.A., and to Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 304 for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Appointments to first lieutenants, Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Sergts. J. M. Clifton, D. A. McGauley and Pvt. A. Olstad to Mechanical Repair Shop No. 304, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Pvt. C. P. Roads to Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C. (Jan. 28, War D.)

The following officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty: Second Lieuts. F. W. Platter, J. M. McKay, R. Clement, R. O. Fowler, F. L. Wilkinson, W. N. Reeve. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. A. F. Wagner, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Appointment of Pvt. H. V. Book to second lieutenant, Q.M.C., N.A., and to Washington for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. I. H. Moore, Q.M.C., N.A., is designated as the representative of the superintendent of outside buildings for the buildings located at No. 1312-1314 Massachusetts avenue, Washington. (Jan. 29, War D.)

First lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty with Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 304, in command of machine shop truck units as set after their names: W. E. Frisbie, Unit No. 324; N. C. Wade, Unit No. 325; J. M. Dougherty, Unit No. 328; F. J. Schweitzer, Unit No. 331; R. P. Moore, Unit No. 345. (Jan. 29, War D.)

J. A. Harris, Jr., to captain, Q.M.C., N.A., and to El Paso, Texas, Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 305, for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. W. A. Sartoris, Q.M.C., N.A., to C.G., Southern Dept., for duty with Bakery Co. No. 346. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington for duty in connection with water transport: Second Lieuts. H. M. Denning, W. L. Bainton and W. C. Brown, Jr. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. P. N. Mersig, Q.M.C., N.A., from Hoboken, N.J., to Washington for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. P. F. Galloway, V.C., N.A., to Camp Lee, Va., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 305, for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. J. R. Sculley, V.C., N.A., to Montgomery, Ala., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 312, as senior veterinarian. (Jan. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. R. S. Youmans, V.C., N.A., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty with Mobile Veterinary Section No. 103. (Jan. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. T. H. Jones, V.C., N.A., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Appointment of Sergt. R. E. Hare to first lieutenant, San.

C., N.A., and to Base Hospital No. 1, Bellevue Hospital, New York, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Hospital Sergt. W. Alexander to first lieutenant, San. C., N.A., and to Washington for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Sergt. C. Wallach to first lieutenant, San. C., N.A., and to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Sergt. P. A. Nall to first lieutenant, San. C., N.A., and to Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Appointments to San. Corps, N.A., with rank and station as follows: M. E. Haggerty to major, Washington; W. C. Head to major, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; S. H. Lawton and F. C. Waite to captains, Washington. (Jan. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. P. A. Nall, San. Corps, N.A., to San Juan, P.R., for duty with hospital being organized at that place. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Master Hospital Sergt. W. E. Crampton to first lieutenant, San. C., N.A., and to Field Medical Supply Depot, Washington, for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Hospital Sergt. L. J. Miller to first lieutenant, San. C., N.A., and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Col. R. T. Ward, Engrs., N.A., assigned to 104th Engrs., Camp McClellan, Ala., for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The appointment of Lieut. Col. F. B. Kerr, C.E., N.A. (formerly major, O.D.R.C.), from Jan. 28, 1918, is announced. He will proceed to Laurel, Md., 23d Engrs., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

News, Va.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Reed to Greenville, S.C.; 1st Lieut. F. A. Sinclair to Newport News, Va.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Culbertson to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.; 1st Lieut. I. H. Pardee to Neuro-Surgical School, New York, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Heise to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with Av. Sec., S.C., South San Antonio, Texas: Capt. W. J. Leary, W. J. Pinkerton and C. Minnick; 1st Lieuts. C. S. Campbell, T. E. Cooper, A. A. Gebhardt, D. B. H. Laird, J. I. Limburg, J. L. McAlister, J. J. McCarl, C. A. McWilliams, W. H. Moreland, F. H. Morrow, J. G. Muir, W. H. Phillips, J. M. Reynolds, M. D. Ryan, W. C. Seale, V. L. Siman, F. C. Smith, W. T. Watson, R. M. Webb, E. P. Wilson and T. F. Worthington. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major P. B. Cook to Fort Sill, Okla.; Camp Doniphan; Capt. E. P. Beverly to Augusta, Ga.; Camp Hancock; Capt. H. V. Jackson to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with Av. Sec., S.C., and to Camp MacArthur, Waco: Major V. K. Earthman; Capt. R. L. Glascott; 1st Lieuts. F. W. Carruthers, A. E. Lankford and W. P. Lowry. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty with Base Hospital No. 24: Major T. J. Halsey; Capt. E. D. Fenner; 1st Lieuts. E. R. Bowie and P. K. Rand. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Dallas, Texas, State Fair Grounds: Capt. A. L. Ludwick; 1st Lieuts. M. D. Brown, L. Carthrae, Jr., C. C. Coats, E. A. Colley, R. C. Dienst, J. T. McBride, C. McRaven, C. D. Menefee, I. N. Parrish, J. M. Potts and L. G. Thornton. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major S. J. Mixter to Washington, D.C.; Major B. F. Alden to Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. F. T. Fort to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; Capt. J. J. Osterhout to Camp Douglas, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Donnelly to Camp McClellan, Ala.; 1st Lieut. V. H. Moats to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. C. M. Fitzpatrick to U.S. Army General Hospital No. 11, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. P. M. Chase to New York, N.Y., to Major J. A. Hartwell, M.R.C., Bellevue Hospital, and then to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; 1st Lieut. M. M. Jones to New Orleans, La., to Major R. Matas, M.R.C., and then to Aniston, Ala., Camp McClellan; 1st Lieut. J. C. Edwards to Berkeley, Calif., Military School of Aeronautics, University of California. (Jan. 28, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty in the base hospital: L. G. Allen, J. Anthony, R. C. Baumgarten. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major C. B. Cooper to report in person to governor of Hawaii for duty as medical adviser; Major W. V. Brem to Camp Cody, Deming, N.M.; Major E. B. Bigelow to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; Capt. G. A. Darmer to Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. R. J. Held to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; 1st Lieut. F. A. Euler to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. A. E. Turek to Fort Monroe, Va.; 1st Lieut. E. T. Pate report by telegraph to C.G., Western Dept.; 1st Lieut. W. E. White to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C.; 1st Lieut. O. R. Myers telegraph to C.G., Western Dept.; 1st Lieut. A. H. Rose to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Clark to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. C. K. Smith to Av. Sec., S.C., Christian Church Hospital, Kansas City, Mo. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major F. Martin to U.S. Army General Hospital No. 11, Fort Des Moines, Ia.; Capt. C. H. Cogswell to Dallas, Texas, State Fair Grounds; 1st Lieut. J. W. Smith to Milwaukee, Wis., Base Hospital No. 22, Milwaukee Auditorium, Milwaukee County Hospital; 1st Lieut. W. H. Byford to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock; 1st Lieut. H. A. Dorsey to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; 1st Lieut. M. H. Griswold to Curtis Bay, Md.; 1st Lieut. F. L. Arnold to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, in the base hospital; 1st Lieut. K. P. Mason to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston; 1st Lieut. F. H. Pinckney to New Orleans, La., Major R. Matas, M.R.C., Charity Hospital, and then to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Des Moines, Ia., Camp Dodge, for duty in base hospital: Capt. R. D. Brown; 1st Lieuts. F. H. Bell and W. H. Boone. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Base Hospital No. 22, Milwaukee, Wis.: Majors R. C. Brown and C. A. Evans; Capt. H. B. Hitz, P. F. Rogers and F. A. Thompson; 1st Lieuts. O. R. Little and F. B. McMahon. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Milwaukee, Wis., Base Hospital No. 22, for duty: Capt. J. W. Means and 1st Lieut. S. Campbell. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. R. T. Gilchrist, J. M. Befel and H. Walker to Milwaukee, Wis., Base Hospital No. 22, Milwaukee County Hospital; 1st Lieut. C. S. Kurtz to Jacksonville, Fla.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Hooper to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock; 1st Lieut. R. Crook to U.S. Hospital School, Fort Omaha, Neb. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Del Rio, Texas, for duty with 14th Cav.: Capt. S. V. Wilking; 1st Lieuts. C. Davis and A. M. Larson. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. H. Swan to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. G. D. McCall to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Erickson to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. F. B. Wilson to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; 1st Lieut. E. L. Ray to Washington, Government Hospital for Insane; 1st Lieut. J. E. Bowman to Fort Bliss, Texas, with Field Hospital No. 24; 1st Lieut. D. H. Winternitz to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, with 51st Service Battalion; 1st Lieut. F. W. Wipperman to Fort Sam Houston with Ambulance Co. No. 10; 1st Lieut. E. F. Davis to Fort Bayard, N.M., U.S. Army General Hospital; 1st Lieut. W. F. Cowan to Mercedes, Texas, with 16th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. F. C. Keller and L. J. Osborne to Army Bldg., 39 Whitehall St., New York, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. R. J. Bedford to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, U.S. Army General Hospital No. 11. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major G. McConnell to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major A. E. Cohn to Washington; Major W. E. Kerchner to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C.; Capt. H. W. Plummer to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; Capt. B. H. Brown to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. F. Harrison to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson; Capt. E. H. Pershing to Wrightstown, N.J., Feb. 10, Camp Dix; Capt. D. B. McGee telegraph to C.G., Southern Dept. (Jan. 31, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: W. R. Barry to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike; W. C. Becker to Fort Riley, Kas.; G. A. Braun to Lakewood, N.J., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 9; W. W. Brodin to Fort Bliss, Texas; R. H. Edmondson to Spartanburg, S.C., with corps and Army troops; H. W. Irwin and J. W. Mann to Portland, Me., Coast Defenses of Portland, with 54th O.A.C.; S. Morse to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; H. C. Saltzman to Hoboken, N.J., with Base Hospital No. 3 (Mt. Sinai Hospital); J. M. Weldon to Camp Upton, N.Y.; G. B. Wislocki to Anniston, Ala., Camp McClellan. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty with 59th Art. (C.A.C.), Coast Defenses of Southern New York: Capt. G. T. Williams; 1st Lieuts. S. Ehrlich, J. M. Everwine and C. G. Faulkner. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, General Hospital No. 11: Capt. T. E. McCaughan; 1st Lieuts. A. L. Leeds, J. F. Battin, J. J. Bowes, M. T. Brewer, H. E. Carver, F. L. Griffin, E. C. Hartman and W. J. Jones. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Jacksonville, Fla., in base hospital: 1st Lieuts. A. C. Campbell and C. M. Van Poel. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort McPherson, Ga., duty with Army General Hospital No. 6, Hospital Unit C: 1st Lieuts. E. J. Barnett and Ralph Hendricks. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty, Jacksonville, Fla.: 1st Lieuts. J. S. Fouché, J. A. Haynes, H. M. McElroy, J. K. G. Tuton, C. A. West. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Milwaukee, Wis., Base Hospital No. 22, for duty: 1st Lieuts. G. M. Fitzgerald, J. E. Ruest. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Washington, 20th Engineers, for duty: First Lieuts. J. O. Godbold, D. C. Haggard, C. W. Lupo, G. F. Morison. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty to Newport News, Va.: 1st Lieuts. F. W. Byrd, P. N. Fleming, R. A. Knox, F. O. Larimore, H. Merkell, S. P. Reimann. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.: First Lieuts. A. L. L. Baker, M. C. Cohen, H. M. Kraemer, R. H. Pearman, C. N. Silman, P. C. Smith, C. E. Snyder, J. R. St. Clair, F. O. Willard, N. W. Winkelman. (Feb. 1, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. E. C. Brainerd, D.R.C., to U.S. Army General Hospital No. 11, Des Moines, Ia. (Jan. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. H. F. Walker, D.R.C., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Officers of Dental Reserve Corps to active duty with Av. Sec., S.C., and then to Dallas, Texas: 1st Lieuts. J. W. Dixon, J. F. Howard, H. S. Threlkeld. (Jan. 28, War D.)

First Lieutenants of D.R.C. to duty San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field: K. A. Bosworth, G. L. Kloss, R. T. Mills, D. A. O'Brian, W. W. Oram, R. B. Seaman, W. Stramathan, W. A. Beatty, H. E. Gaedcke, Jr., B. C. Holder, R. E. Keith, R. J. Savage. (Jan. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. P. C. Ware, D.R.C., to Corpus Christi, Texas, for duty with 5th Engrs. (Jan. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. J. R. Woelfer, D.R.C., to Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas, 19th Field Art., for duty. (Jan. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. G. D. Siewert, D.R.C., to duty and Base Hospital No. 22, Milwaukee, Wis. (Jan. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. T. F. Montgomery, D.R.C., to San Francisco, Cal., to duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

First Lieuts. D.R.C. to duty as follows: G. M. Gramlich to duty, Spartanburg, S.C.; E. L. Aison to Jacksonville, Fla.; H. N. Novy and A. E. Zurawski to duty, 20th Engineers, Camp American University. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of D.R.C. to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., duty with provisional corps troops: First Lieuts. E. A. Eklund, R. W. Parrish, B. H. Webster. (Jan. 31, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second Lieuts. E. F. Erfurth and E. A. Dean, V.R.C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 32d Engrs., Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty: Capt. H. O. Austin, W. B. Worthington, J. W. Dawson, H. E. Hollingsworth, A. F. Simpson, F. T. Bass, C. T. Long, C. R. Andrew, F. N. Wake; 1st Lieuts. C. F. Thacher, Jr., G. B. Woodruff, G. Orr, R. F. Gill, J. F. Doonan; 2d Lieut. J. Edwards, Jr. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Assignments of officers of E.R.C. and to duty as follows: Major G. S. Miller, W. H. Wardwell and R. H. Hurd to Washington, D.C.; Capt. H. H. George, 3d, to Camp Upton, N.Y., 65th Engrs.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Roe to 105th Engrs.; 1st Lieut. S. H. Headrow to duty as depot officer, 42d Depot Detachment; 1st Lieut. C. H. Roe to 65th Engrs., Washington, D.C., and then to Camp Upton, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. P. W. Belcher to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Lewis to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Johnson attached to 23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 2d Lieuts. S. A. Naugle and W. F. Brown to Fort Myer, Va. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to division engineer, 86th Div., for duty: Capt. C. D. Peacock, 1st Lieut. R. T. Reilly and 2d Lieut. J. A. Russell. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Par. 129, S.O. 295, War D., Dec. 19, as refers to 2d Lieut. R. F. Brown, E.R.C., is revoked. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major H. Stephens is attached to 65th Engrs. and to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Major W. H. Allen from attachment to 5th Engrs. and is attached to 65th Engrs. and to Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty and upon completion to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Major W. N. Vance is attached to 65th Engrs., Camp Upton, N.Y.; Capt. G. B. Randall assigned to 37th Engrs. and to regimental commander; Capt. J. O. Kutz assigned with 38th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; Capt. G. T. Sink to New York, N.Y., and then to Harrison, N.J.; Capt. A. Knapp assigned to 26th Engrs. and to regimental commander; 1st Lieut. S. H. Herzig assigned to 25th Engrs., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; 2d Lieut. J. D. Taliant from duty with 8th Inf. and is assigned to 27th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 2d Lieut. VanC. Warren, E.R.C., assigned to 65th Engrs. and to Camp Upton, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Wallace assigned to 25th Engrs., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major E. O'Leary attached to 115th Engrs., Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.; Capt. H. G. Byers to Washington, D.C.; Capts. J. W. Balch, S. Van Peit and C. W. Royce assigned to 27th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Devine assigned to 42d Engrs., Camp American University, D.C.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Wright assigned to 36th Engrs., Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; 1st Lieut. W. Ogleby and 2d Lieut. R. O. Montgomery assigned to 31st Engrs., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 1st Lieut. G. V. McKeever to San Francisco, Cal., Western Dept., with recruiting of 319th Engrs. and then rejoins regiment; 1st Lieut. G. K. Miltenberger to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. R. F. Getz assigned to 32d Engrs.; 2d Lieut. J. G. Dorrance assigned to 29th Engrs. and will join; 2d Lieut. H. L. King assigned to 27th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 2d Lieut. E. W. Losbeck to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; 2d Lieut. P. M. Mosier assigned to 27th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Capt. R. K. West, E.R.C., assigned to 43d Engrs., Camp American University, D.C. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. R. S. Hardy, E.R.C., take station at Buffalo, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to 20th Engrs., Camp American University, D.C., for duty: First Lieuts. J. S. Fiske and A. L. Wilson; 2d Lieut. B. W. Russ. (Jan. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. F. E. Friedreich, E.R.C., assigned to 36th Engrs. and to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. A. E. Darlington, E.R.C., assigned to 65th Engineers, Detroit, Mich., and then to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. W. W. Sullivan, E.R.C., to Washington for duty. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major P. H. Ashmead to report chief of Engrs.; Capt. O. E. McMillan to Washington, D.C.; Capt. A. B. Skoien, E.R.C., to the 42d Engrs.; 1st Lieut. W. M. H. Woodward to Camp Travis, Texas. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty: Major D. H. Decker, Capt. W. N. Bannard, Jr., 1st Lieut. J. W. Kerr, C. F. Brundage, M. Gaulk and 2d Lieut. E. O. Waters. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Major A. M. Collins, O.R.C., to duty Admiral, Md. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty at Washington: Capt. L. A. Daerr; 1st Lieuts. E. O. Ericson, H. S. Fairbank; 2d Lieuts. E. F. Kea, L. L. Killam. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty at Washington: First Lieut. J. F. Gottron; 2d Lieuts. L. Tolmach and O. B. Dunne. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty at Jacksonville, Fla., in base hospital: First Lieuts. A. C. Campbell and C. M. Van Poel. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort McPherson, Ga., duty with Army General Hospital No. 6, Hospital Unit C: First Lieuts. E. J. Barnett and Ralph Hendricks. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty, Jacksonville, Fla.: First Lieuts. J. S. Fouché, J. A. Haynes, H. M. McElroy, J. K. G. Tuton, C. A. West. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Milwaukee, Wis., Base Hospital No. 22, for duty: First Lieuts. G. M. Fitzgerald, J. E. Ruest. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Washington, 20th Engineers, for duty: First Lieuts. J. O. Godbold, D. C. Haggard, C. W. Lupo, G. F. Morison. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty to Newport News, Va.: First Lieuts. F. W. Byrd, P. N. Fleming, R. A. Knox, F. O. Larimore, H. Merkell, S. P. Reimann. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.: First Lieuts. A. L. L. Baker, M. C. Cohen, H. M. Kraemer, R. H. Pearman, C. N. Silman, P. C. Smith, C. E. Snyder, J. R. St. Clair, F. O. Willard, N. W. Winkelman. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Jacksonville, Fla.: First Lieut. E. C. Brainerd, D.R.C., to U.S. Army General Hospital No. 11, Des Moines, Ia. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Camp Dodge, Iowa, are assigned to the provisional Ordnance battalions indicated after their names: Capt. O. P. Snyder, retired, and A. M. Stewart, O.R.C., to 1st; Capt. R. L. Gauger, D.O.L., to 2d; Capt. P. E. Ennis, O.R.C., to 2d; 1st Lieut. G. W. Taylor, O.R.C., to 1st; 1st Lieut. O. P. Oakes, O.R.C., to 2d. (Jan. 29, War D.)

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First Lieut. H. F. Chinner, I.R.C., from duty as representative on the clearance committee of the War Industries Board and detailed as assistant to Major K. O. Chisholm, detailed as representative on the clearance committee of the War Industries Board. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. R. L. Gauger, D.O.L., to 2d; Capt. P. E. Ennis, O.R.C., to 2d; 1st Lieut. G. W. Taylor, O.R.C., to 1st; 1st Lieut. O. P. Oakes, O.R.C., to 2d. (Jan. 29, War D.)

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Capt. R. L. Gauger, D.O.L., to 2d; Capt. P. E. Ennis, O.R.C., to 2d; 1st Lieut. G.

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PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT OF COAST ARTILLERY, Oct. 26, 1917, desires immediate mutual transfer to INFANTRY OR CAVALRY. Address Lieut. A. D. Burke, 2nd Training Co., Fort Monroe, Va.

REVISED EDITION OF ENGINEER TRAINING MANUAL OF THE U.S. ARMY, Appendix No. 2, including changes and forms to January, 1918, in paper work necessitated by the creation of the National Army. Over 200 pages, six by nine, postpaid \$1.50. Pioneer Bindery & Printing Co., Tacoma, Wash.

CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY, assigned to regiment of Provisional Field Artillery, desires mutual transfer with CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY assigned to Cavalry regiment doing duty as such. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to do duty with Artillery or to eventually transfer to same. Address Box 55, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: Position of Bandmaster by Mr. Alfred Zealley, formerly with the Canadians in France. Address 1 Blake St., North Cambridge, Mass.

WASHINGTON HOUSE WANTED: Naval Officer, desirable tenant, reaching Washington about Feb. 20, desires house or apartment, with usual conveniences, including three bedrooms and servant's room. Convenient location outside of crowded part of city preferred. Address Box 54, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

WANTED: RETIRED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF INFANTRY to take charge of cadets at branch college. Write Major E. P. Lawton, University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras, Porto Rico.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, June 14, 1917, desires transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT, CAVALRY. Address L. A. R., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

CAPTAIN OF COAST ARTILLERY detailed to duty with the Field Artillery desires to change duties with CAPTAIN OF COAST ARTILLERY who is doing duty with the Coast Artillery. C. U. E., 11th F.A., Douglas, Ariz.

WANTED: A Retired Non-commissioned Officer of excellent character is desired for detail at this institution; full pay and allowances. Must furnish references or discharges showing excellent character and capabilities. Apply to Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

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FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, Nov. 19, 1917, desires transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT, QUARTERMASTER CORPS. Address B. A. M., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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PROV. SECOND LIEUTENANT, COAST ARTILLERY, desires mutual transfer to FIELD ARTILLERY. Commissioned Oct. 26, 1917. Address M. C. H., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, Nov. 9, 1917, attached to Heavy Machine Gun Battalion (Mounted), desires transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT, CAVALRY. Address V. A. H., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY, assigned to Provisional Field Artillery Regiment, desires mutual transfer with OFFICER OF CAVALRY, assigned to Cavalry Regiment. Any proposition considered. Address E. S. B., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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PROVISIONAL 2ND LIEUT., CAVALRY, commissioned Oct. 26, 1917 mark of 84½, desires mutual transfer to CAVALRY REGIMENT being trained as ARTILLERY. Address Box 57, Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

CAPTAIN, QUARTERMASTER RESERVE CORPS, July 1917, desires transfer with CAPTAIN, same corps, stationed in West, preferably on Pacific Coast. Address Box 56, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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Commenting on the statements of the three Premiers as a result of the war council at Versailles, officials in Washington on Feb. 5, emphasized that while the United States might agree with the conclusions of the conference, it is still in the status of a co-belligerent-rather than a political ally. It was made clear, however, that there was no disagreement with the statement of the Premiers. Bonar Law announced in the British House of Commons on the same date that a Generalissimo would not be appointed as a result of the recent conference of premiers and generals at Versailles.

When two selective draft men called in September and transferred to Guard forces reach the Front in France soon enough to be wounded in January, says the New York World, the War Department may not be as sanguine as its critics suppose.

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CONGRESS AND THE WAR.

The Congress of the United States has never won a war for this country. From the Revolution to the Spanish-American all our wars have been won through the skill of our professionally trained soldiers and sailors. And the Army and Navy have had to win these wars in spite of Congress. For from the old Continental days until the present hour we have never fought a war during which the Congress has not been generous with appropriations for the conduct of the war and, at the same time, niggardly in its willingness to let our Army and Navy officers conduct their campaigns without civilian restraints. This sporadic generosity in the matter of appropriations always comes too late and is a tacit acknowledgment that the unalterable policy of Congress to withhold money for the Military Establishment of the United States until war is inevitable is a vital mistake. Yet Congress never acknowledges its traditional error in this respect either as a body or as individuals.

We, as a people, recall with emotions of shame and despair the sufferings of Washington and his men in the winter at Valley Forge, the plight of our troops in Mexico under Scott, the two years of defeats by the North at the hands of the Confederates until Lincoln assumed the power that was always his and made Grant the real commander of the Northern forces; we turn with painful memories from the fever camps and the sustenance scandals of the Spanish War. We, as a people, have at least the merit of remembering those pitiful pages of history, but Congress does not even seem possessed of that grace. In fact, in so far as it lies in the power of that body to repeat its past errors of interference with the conduct of the war, it seems wholly determined at present to repeat those shocking and deadly blunders. As a people we repeat that time-dishonored and wholly indefensible platitude about "these mistakes being the penalty of living in a democracy" and make no effort to correct them. Our shame is, and it is personal to everyone of us who has a voice in the conduct of public affairs, that we permit these mistakes to go on when they can be corrected.

It is certain there is no fighting man in our forces who shivers through insufficient clothing (if such there be), there is no sick or wounded man who does not get the best of medical care (if such there be), there is no man who has not ample food (if such there be), whose condition is not wholly due to the personal neglect of every man and woman in the United States who through indifference permits such things to be. Congress has listened to the words of the people before this and it will do so again. The situation in Congress at the present time, so far as the war is concerned, is one that calls for immediate action on the part of the people of the United States if they have learned anything of our past mistakes in military policy. Congress must be told, in no uncertain terms by the people of this country that it must keep its hands off the military conduct of the war. Unless this is done we may lose the war. Now is the time to make our winning it more certain.

One of the most notorious results of the operation of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War during the Civil War was that officers were constantly being called to Washington from the front to tell the committee what they were doing or what was being done. It would have seemed impossible that so glaring a blunder could be repeated, yet Congress is doing the very same thing to-day, with the fact that our front is 3,000 miles distant from Washington to make this handicap all the heavier on our military efficiency. A case in point is the recalling from France of two officers of our hard-worked and none-too-numerous Quartermaster Corps to testify before the Senate Committee's war inquiry. This has occurred within the past ten days and with the utmost expedition those officers could not well come from their stations in France, appear before the committee, and return to station within six weeks, every hour of which would be lost. Our general officers are being called from their desks or their commands at the will of this committee with the negative result of interference in their work at a time when their work is the most important being done toward the winning of the war. Our enemies must be vastly amused at reading the military secrets of this country that Secretary Baker was forced to reveal through the activities of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and Senator Chamberlain's accusation that "the War Department had almost ceased to function."

It is fairly clear that in so far as military legislation is concerned Congress does not intend to concern itself very seriously with anything until its attempt to impose a munitions director and a war cabinet on the Government has succeeded or failed. Present interference with the conduct of the war is certain to lead to misery and suffering for our fighting forces and our people in the

beginning and defeat in the end if it is not checked now.

REORGANIZATION IN THE GENERAL STAFF.

General March as Acting Chief of Staff.

The selection of Major Gen. Peyton C. March, N.A., as Acting Chief of Staff was announced by Secretary of War Baker on Feb. 6. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, it was stated, will continue as Chief of Staff, and will retain his present rank, but will remain in Europe indefinitely, as the military representative of the United States in the Allied War Council. It is not the intention at this time to ask for authority from Congress to confer the full rank of general upon any more officers; therefore Major General March will continue in his present rank. Major Gen. John Biddle, N.A., Assistant Chief of Staff and now Acting Chief, will remain temporarily as Assistant Chief of Staff, but it is probable that he will ultimately be assigned to duty in France.

General Snow to Head Field Artillery.

Brig. Gen. William J. Snow, N.A., has been ordered to Washington for detail to the General Staff and will be assigned practically as "Chief of Field Artillery." There is in the present law no provision for a Chief of Field Artillery, but such an office has been recommended more than once, and it has been deemed advisable to place the Field Artillery organization under a separate head. General Snow will have in charge the work of the Field Artillery of the Regular Army and the training of the additional units now in the National Army and National Guard designed for that branch of the Service. He will supervise the distribution of trained Artillerymen among the new recruits and the utilization of Artillery material.

Secretary Baker also announced that the selection of General March was the beginning of a reorganization of the General Staff, which had been in contemplation and under discussion for several months. The full details of this reorganization are not ready for publication at this writing, and it is understood that several important features are still under discussion and may be influenced by the hearings before the Senate Committee. The present proposal, it is reported, adds four general officers to the General Staff as assistants to the Chief of Staff. The functions of the staff would be distributed among these assistants, with authority to act in the name of the Chief. The object is to expedite decisions and action. The functions would be distributed as follows: Executive, operation, storage and traffic, purchases, war plans. The effect would be to add Major Gen. George W. Goethals and Col. Palmer E. Pierce, Inf., U.S.A., as assistants in their capacities, respectively, as director of traffic and storage and director of purchases; Colonel Pierce having been nominated as a brigadier general, National Army.

The war plans section, including the War College under this plan is to be headed by Col. P. D. Lochridge, Cav., U.S.A., who has been nominated a brigadier general in the National Army. Major General Biddle, until assigned to other duty, would head the executive section and be available as the immediate assistant of the Chief.

The selection of General March, who will return from France, where he has been chief of Artillery with General Pershing, was determined upon some time ago, but it was not deemed advisable to order his return to the United States until he could be spared by General Pershing from the work of training the Expeditionary Forces. This preparation has now reached that stage, Secretary Baker felt, that justified announcing General March's new position and some of his new duties. General March will be designated as the Acting Chief of Staff and the function of the office somewhat enlarged, but it has been made clear that there will be no interference with the work of General Pershing's staff attached to the Expeditionary Forces. The General Staff will be retained in Washington and members will be sent to France from time to time as circumstances may demand.

To Speed up Work of War Department.

Under the new reorganization plan it is believed that the work of the War Department will be materially speeded up and the amount of detail work required of the Chief of Staff will be reduced to a minimum and placed upon the shoulders of the five Assistant Chiefs of Staff, each of whom will be in charge of a division or a department of the General Staff. It is also anticipated that the new division of responsibility will bring about a better and more complete co-ordination of all of the work in the Staff Corps. The General Staff has been increased since the war by a number of officers, selected with a view to their fitness for special lines of activity. The final announcement of the selection of the new Acting Chief of Staff has already begun to show effects in relieving the uncertainty over the matter, which has caused a certain amount of hesitation on the part of officials attached to the corps. A certain amount of clogging has seemed to be unavoidable, and in some cases officers have hesitated to take any action that could be regarded as establishing a precedent in view of the early change which was looked for.

General March is known as an officer of ability and initiative. He is a graduate of U.S.M.A., class of 1888, when he was assigned to the Artillery. He has had previous service on the General Staff, is a graduate of the Artillery School of 1898, and holds the degree of A.B. and A.M., Lafayette College. He organized and commanded the Astor Battery during the war with Spain, serving in Cuba and was in the expedition to the Philippine Islands in 1898-1899, including the capture of Manila, being

aide-de-camp to General MacArthur. He was military attaché with the first Japanese army during the war with Russia, and was recommended for a number of brevets incident to Philippine campaigns he participated in. He was appointed brigadier general, U.S.A., in 1917, and also major general, National Army. He was nominated for appointment as major general, U.S. Army, on Jan. 4, 1917.

NOTES OF THE NAVY.

Pleased with Work of Navy.

While no publication has been made of the fact, it is known that the Secretary of the Navy at one of the recent hearings before the House Naval Committee was requested by a unanimous vote of the committee to extend to the officers and the men of the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard the appreciation of the committee for the splendid manner in which they have performed their duty in the present war.

Work of Navy Medical Corps.

It is becoming more evident, as the testimony given on several occasions before the various committees of the Congress is made public, that Surg. Gen. W. C. Braisted, U.S.N., has made a remarkable showing regarding the work of his corps. The Medical Corps of the Navy is without doubt to be congratulated upon the universal excellence of its work, especially when it is considered that even in such trying seasons as the present the health conditions in the Navy are excellent, and many highly commendatory expressions have been heard from various sources. At the beginning of the war comparatively little was known by the general public regarding the work of the Medical Corps of the Navy, but the organization and the efficiency of this department should be a source of comfort to the relatives of the men in that Service.

Health of the Navy.

Health conditions in the Navy are reported better than for many weeks. The improvement is especially noticeable in the material reduction in the cases of pneumonia and measles. At the office of the Surgeon General it was stated that the percentage of sickness from all causes is the smallest since the advent of winter. Quarantine is still being maintained at the Hampton Roads and St. Helena stations against Norfolk. The men from those stations are not permitted to visit that city and will not be permitted to do so until there is a material improvement as regards meningitis in Norfolk. It is understood at the department that Red Cross nurses have been sent to Norfolk in an effort to better the conditions there. The Medical Corps of the Navy is taking up consideration of the health conditions surrounding the Gulfport Station and is co-operating with the local state and Federal authorities to avoid malarial conditions during the coming spring and summer months.

ARMY NOTES.

General Bliss to Remain in Europe.

The duties which have been delegated to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., military adviser representing the United States in the Allied War Council at Paris, will not be affected by the selection of a new Chief of Staff. Secretary of War Baker has decided to keep General Bliss in Paris indefinitely.

Third Camp Extended for "Paper Work."

At the initiative of Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General, U.S.A., an order has been made extending the period of the third officers' training camp two weeks for the purpose of giving the student officers a thorough course in the fundamentals of "paper work," how to keep the company and regimental records, to draw rations, handle pay accounts, and generally to conduct the business of company and regiment and properly use military forms. So many officers of the old Army are abroad that considerable confusion has arisen in these details of administration due to the fact that many officers of the National Guard and the National Army have had little instruction and less experience in these matters.

In the earlier camps the need of officers to take charge of the drafted men was so great that it was necessary to cut short this feature of their training, and hence it was decided that at this camp, when the pressure of officers is not so great, it would be well to extend the time to give them a good foundation in the theory of "paper work." But in order to drive these lessons home, the plan has been adopted of detailing all these officers upon their return to camp or cantonment to duties where they will have to undertake the practice in actual conditions of what they have been taught of "paper work" in their training camps.

Many words of praise are heard of the men in the third training camps, and it is believed that no mistake was made in assigning men from the divisions to take the course to fit them for commissions.

Health of the Army.

The death rate in the Army of the United States, as made up from the composite rate of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the National Army, continues to decline, being for the past week less than at any other time since the third week of November, 1917. Measles has been less prevalent than for weeks past, while pneumonia remains at about the same number of cases. The number of patients down with meningitis is becoming smaller and is about normal for the season. The non-effective for duty in hospital remain at about the same

number as last week, but this is due to the practice of holding patients a longer time in the hospital to insure their fitness to take up their usual work before discharge.

Promotions for Army Dental Reserve.

For a long time it has been evident that a further chance for officers in the Dental Reserve Corps of the Army to be commissioned in higher grade than that of lieutenant should be offered and under a General Order recently made they are to be put in this respect on equal terms with the officers of the Medical Reserve Corps. While the number will be lower, owing to the smaller size of the Dental Reserve body, the officers of the Dental Reserve may receive commissions as majors (temporary) and captains. Recommendations for promotions are now coming in, although no action upon them may be expected for some time. Until certain statistics on which promotions are to be made are determined it is impossible to make a forecast as to the number of officers who will be commissioned in higher grades.

Barracks and Quarters at Panama.

In reply to an inquiry regarding the appropriation of \$13,000,000 which he has recommended for expenditure in the Canal Zone, Secretary Baker said that the War Department expected to apply this sum for the construction of permanent structures in the Canal Zone for use as barracks and quarters and supply depots. He explained that the buildings now in use for these purposes were of a temporary character and had about reached the limit of their usefulness for military purposes.

Army Motor Trucks.

Quantity production of Army motor trucks, although the beginning is small, is an accomplished fact. Five trucks, standardized and assembled after the plan adopted by the Quartermaster General, have been delivered and are successful in all respects. Had it not been for unusual conditions, notably that of shortage in fuel distribution, more than twenty times this number would be in possession of the War Department to-day. So far as it is possible to foretell, 200 will be completed during the present month and thereafter the production can be run up to almost any figure desired. Christian G. Gir, the civilian head of the development of this motor truck, who has just returned to Washington from a visit to the motor manufacturing districts in connection with production, reports the entire success of the plan.

The Delayed First Camp Commissions.

Many hundreds of Reserve and National Army officers who were commissioned from the first Officers' Training Camps are interested in the question as to when it is expected their commissions will actually be delivered to them. So far the only evidence that many have to show that they have been commissioned, though on active service since Aug. 15, 1917, is a typewritten or mimeographed extract of a War Department telegram dated about Aug. 9, 1917; while the officers commissioned from the second training camps actually received their commissions at the close of the camp. "While it may appear to be a small matter," writes one of the officers whose commission has been delayed, "many of us have people near and dear to us who will be left behind when we go 'over there,' and as a matter of sentiment, would like to leave behind with those dear ones the evidence of our service as represented by the commission itself. It would certainly be a valued keepsake by those interested relatives in the cases of officers who make the supreme sacrifice." As we have before noted, the delay in the issue of commissions has been largely due to the difficulty in catching up with the tremendous increase in the clerical work of the War Department. A great many of the commissions for officers in the first training camps have never been issued, and indeed have never been signed up to the present time. It is expected by The Adjutant General's office, however, that they will not be delayed much longer, as the increased clerical force is now clearing up this and a number of other matters which have been delayed. The commissions were issued to the graduates of the second series of camps because precautions were taken to have these commissions prepared in time.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, is quoted as having made the following statement regarding the problem of transporting our troops abroad shortly after he returned from the first session of the Paris War Council. The statement was made in response to the categorical question put by the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, "where are we going to get the ships?" General Bliss said: "We have the men—and the Allies must furnish the tonnage; we must pool our resources, export less non-essentials perhaps, but those are matters the inter-Allied Council is now working out. We will get the men over. There must be pinching of belts abroad but I am assured that we can scrape together the tonnage to do the job." This statement coming from the Chief of Staff of the Army does something more than merely answer a question. It completely refutes Senator Hitchcock's declarations in Congress that we have no war plans and that the shipping situation is in such a state we cannot have any war plans which depend upon it.

That the appointments of a number of rear admirals and senior officers to the command of the various naval districts and navy yards recently designated under the order of the Secretary of the Navy do not carry with them any additional pay or allowances, may be stated on the best of authority.

OUR FORCES ABROAD.

The Troops in France.

For the first time since the American Expeditionary Forces arrived in France the War Department permits it to be known where they are stationed. And this only to the extent that our troops are now holding a part of the Allied line in Lorraine "fourteen miles northwest of Toul." This would be on the southeast angle of the great St. Mihiel salient which the Germans have been able to hold since the beginning of the war. Our troops have been taking part in the ordinary routine of trench warfare, the Germans making raids or putting down barages on Feb. 2 and Feb. 4, what Secretary Baker correctly describes in his weekly review of the military situation as "minor operations." The Germans made an artillery attack on the American line of trenches at sunset on the evening of Feb. 2, in the course of which two Americans were killed and nine wounded, and one suffered shell shock. It was ascertained on Feb. 3, through aerial reconnaissance, that the American gunners wrecked several of the enemy dugouts and so badly damaged the first-line positions that at one point the Germans were unable to occupy them on that day. When the bombardment had reached its greatest intensity the Germans suddenly concentrated their fire at two points, throwing about 250 shells into a town in which the headquarters of a certain regiment are located, and which heretofore had been immune from enemy fire. After the bombardment a wounded American soldier was discovered in a position where it was necessary to carry him over a trench top to a field dressing station. A Medical Corps man displayed the Red Cross and the Germans ceased firing until the man was removed. Early on the day an American was wounded by a sniper. Early on the morning of Feb. 4 the Germans were evidently planning another raid on our trenches for it was discovered that their trenches were crowded with officers and men awaiting the signal to attack. The American artillery put down a barrage in front of and on the German lines and the raid did not eventuate.

A press dispatch from our headquarters in France on Feb. 1 says: "American officers at the front have come into possession of documents said to have been taken from Germans opposite our positions and which say that all prisoners, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, after being captured are to be kept in cages for four days without food and compelled to stand all the time. At the end of the four days only small quantities of food are to be given. Although definite information on the point is lacking, some American officers to-day expressed the belief that the order resulted from the difficulties the Germans probably experienced in extracting information from the first American prisoners captured in November. Such treatment of prisoners, it is felt, could be designed only to make them give up military information."

It was reported in Washington on Feb. 5 that our troops "may appear in British trenches on the Flanders front," this project implying that the American soldiers in France were to be passed through the British training system. On the following day Secretary Baker said that "General Pershing has entire charge of the training of American troops in Europe," adding, "any changes will be left to his judgment."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who was wounded recently while on a visit to the French front, was able to leave his bed in the hospital in Paris on Feb. 3. His wound is still painful, but he expects to leave the hospital this week. Lieut. Col. Charles E. Kilbourne, chief of General Wood's staff, who was wounded in the face, is to be brought to Paris from a hospital near the front. The surgeons report they expect to save his right eye, which it was feared at first would be lost. Major Kenyon A. Joyce, the third American officer wounded, is still in a hospital near the front with a painful wound in the arm. For the amusement of our troops abroad the Y.M.C.A. War Work Council has contracted for 4,980 dozen league baseballs.

CASUALTIES ABROAD.

Killed in Action.

Jan. 30.—Corpl. Erwin March, Inf., Slayton, Minn. Pvt. George A. Rank, Inf., College Point, N.Y. Pvt. Feb. 2.—Pvt. Lewis Ousley, Inf., Wilton, N.D. Feb. 3.—Pvt. Rufus S. Atkins, Inf., Winston-Salem, N.C. Feb. 4.—Corpl. George R. Mitchell, Inf., Holdrege, Neb.

Wounded in Action.

Severely wounded: Jan. 24.—Pvt. John A. Goodrum, Inf., McLean, Texas. Slightly wounded: Jan. 28.—Pvt. 1st Class Herbert C. Minnies, Inf., Detachment, Inf., Bluffton, Ind. Jan. 30.—Pvt. John L. Bray, Inf., Drama, Ky. Pvt. Raymond J. Gillette, Inf., Minot, N.D. Pvt. Clarence King, Inf., Toledo, Ohio. Pvt. Clarence A. Larson, Inf., Tunbridge, N.D. Pvt. Theron Parks, Inf., Obion, Tenn. Jan. 31.—Pvt. Harry Dilley, Inf., Coleharbor, N.D. Feb. 1.—Corpl. Roy E. Doughty, Inf., Shaw, Miss. Feb. 2.—Corpl. Luther L. Burnett, Inf., Springville, Tenn. Corp. Ernest Suddaby, Inf., Louisville, Ky. Pvt. Boyd A. Close, Inf., Poland, Ind. Pvt. Dallas C. McRorie, Inf., Unionville, N.C. Pvt. Joe Matthews, Inf., Bismarck, N.D. Pvt. Henry J. Richards, Inf., Elm Grove, W.Va. Pvt. Felix Woyoski, Inf., Wyoming, Pa. Pvt. Elmer D. Young, Inf., Farmersburg, Ind. Feb. 3.—Pvt. Ernest E. Allen, Inf., Lansing, Mich. Pvt. Walter L. Beach, Inf., East Wood, Ohio. Pvt. Raymond Ossak, Inf., Chicago, Ill. Pvt. Max Gantman, Inf., Volinsk, Gubernia, Russia. Pvt. James V. Lee, Inf., Garysburg, N.C. Pvt. David Snyder, Inf., Carnegie, Pa. Pvt. Roscoe Taylor, Inf., Woodbine, Ky. Pvt. George H. Yarborough, Inf., Dickey, Ga. Feb. 4.—Pvt. Jacob Cirlo, Inf., Iron River, Mich.

Deaths from Disease or Accident.

Nov. 23.—Pvt. Floyd E. McKenney, Inf., gunshot wounds; Whisler, Ohio. Jan. 8.—Pvt. James Anderson, Inf.; hemorrhagic disease of supra renal; Camden, N.J. Jan. 12.—Corpl. Harry G. Fairlamb, Engrs., pneumonia; Delaware Co., Pa. Jan. 16.—Sergt. Wilson Hebel, Motor Track Co., hemorhagia; Wyandotte, Mich. Jan. 17.—Corpl. Elmer H. Van Fleet, Signal Battalion, scarlet fever; Cincinnati, Ohio. Pvt. Otto F. Schoenemann, Engrs., pneumonia; Beattie, Cal. Jan. 18.—Pvt. 1st Class Rufus Graham, Stevedores, pneumonia; Colon, Ga. Pvt. Felix R. Smith, Engrs., abscess of lung; Phillipsburg, N.J. Jan. 23.—Pvt. Franklin A. Dick, Field Art., pneumonia; Salisbury, Md. Pvt. George Weber, machine gun battalion, pneumonia; Pittsfield, Mass. Jan. 24.—Pvt. John Proctor, Inf., peritonitis; Jamaica, N.Y. Jan. 26.—Pvt. Thurman Gates, Inf., pneumonia; Salina, Utah. Pvt. Harold J. Tibbets, Inf., scarlet fever; Little Rock, Wash. Jan. 27.—Pvt. 1st Class Neuner Cummins, Wagon Co., Supply Train, cerebrospinal meningitis; Vandenburg, Ky. Pvt. George W. Newton, Engrs., Service Battalion, pneumonia; Southbury, Conn. Pvt. Ole Dahmen, Q.M.C., pneumonia; Vincennes, Ind. Jan. 28.—Pvt. 1st Class George W. Manning, Inf., tuberculosis; McMinnville, Ore. Pvt. John Thomas, Med. Detachment, Inf., accidental gunshot wound; Reading, Pa. Pvt. Alfred West, Inf., pneumonia; Barron, Wis. Pvt. Roy O. Garner, Av. Sec., S.C., airplane accident; Decatur, Ill. Jan. 29.—Pvt. Luther Adair, Stevedores, pneumonia; La-

diana, Miss. Pvt. Ralph Huddelson, Engrs., emphysema; Wasco, Cal. Pvt. James Kolar, Inf., Training Battalion, suicide; Chicago, Ill. Pvt. Albert Segardell, Engrs., pneumonia; Brooklyn, N.Y. Pvt. Peter Trojan, Inf., gunshot wound; Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 30.—Corpl. Robert J. Burris, C.A.C., pneumonia; Woodhaven, N.Y. Corp. Preston O. Meyers, Inf., bronchitis; Spokane, Wash. Pvt. 1st Class T. M. Dice, Inf., pneumonia; Czerny, Kas. Pvt. William W. Benney, Inf., pneumonia; Willows, Cal. Pvt. Willie Caldwell, Labor Co., Q.M.C., pneumonia; Augusta, Ga. Pvt. Alce Cummings, Stevedores, pneumonia; Sandersville, Ga. Pvt. Nastor L. Fredland, C.A.C., fractured skull; Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio. Pvt. William M. Hartie, Engrs., pneumonia; Philadelphia, Pa. Pvt. Manuel Mones, Machine Gun Battalion, pneumonia; Eads, Ore. Pvt. George D. McLeod, Engrs., pneumonia; San Joaquin, Mich. Pvt. Harvey Nagels, Inf., measles; Orland, Cal. Pvt. Madison D. Old, Ambulance Co., Sanitary Train, pneumonia; Detroit, Mich. Bugler William H. Lindsey, Inf., pneumonia; Abbeville, Ala. Jan. 31.—First Lieut. Francis F. Hanbridge, M.R.C., pneumonia; Ogdensburg, N.Y.

Jan. 31.—Corpl. Hollis M. Smith, Inf., emphysema; Rock, Kas. Pvt. Emil A. Engstrom, Engrs., pneumonia; McCloud, Cal. Pvt. George H. Jones, Stevedores, nephritis; Newport News, Va. Pvt. Thomas Murray, Stevedores, pneumonia; Charleston, S.C. Pvt. Alvin W. Puckett, Field Art., pneumonia; Cuba Landing, Tenn. Civilian Abraham Clauson, Transport Workers' Battalion, pneumonia; Edisto Island, S.C. Civilian Manuel Rodriguez, U.S. Transport, fractured skull; Abellano, Argentina. Reported Jan. 31.—Pvt. James Glenn, Engrs., emphysema; Star, Idaho.

Feb. 1.—Sergt. Philip J. Callery, Inf., hemorrhage; Milford, Mass. Sergt. Ralph E. Robertson, Motor Truck Co., Supply Train, septicemia; Ashville, Maine. Pvt. William O. Jones, Stevedores, pneumonia; Houston, Texas. Pvt. George E. McDowell, Engrs., cerebro-spinal meningitis; Rowland, N.C. Pvt. Albert W. Nelson, Engrs., cerebro-spinal meningitis; Acme, Wash. Pvt. Tolliver Quinn, Q.M.C., pneumonia; St. Louis, Mo. Pvt. Fay F. Chrisman, Field Art., pneumonia; St. Joseph, Mo.

Feb. 2.—Second Lieut. Lawrence Dwight, Trench Mortar Battalion, pneumonia; Boston, Mass.

Feb. 2.—Corpl. Lawson G. Williams, Motor Truck Co., railroad accident; San Antonio, Texas. Pvt. William C. Bonney, Inf., scarlet fever; Plymouth, Mass. Pvt. Karl Hansen, Engr. Corps, result of explosion; Chicago, Ill. Pvt. DePreist Young, Stevedores, pneumonia; Sumter, S.C.

Feb. 3.—Nurs. Alice A. Ireland, Army Nurse Corps, pneumonia; Media, Pa. Pvt. Charles E. Bitgood, Art., pneumonia; Derry, N.H. Pvt. Willie Cusber, Stevedores, pneumonia; Savannah, Ga. Pvt. Roy L. Swanson, Field Art., dilatation of stomach; Chicago, Ill. Pvt. Percy Ward, Field Art., pneumonia; Morgan Center, Vt. Pvt. Willie Browning, Stevedores, fractured skull; Dewitt, Texas. Pvt. Doc D. Davis, Motor Truck Co., Q.M.C., endocarditis; Anderson, Ind.

Feb. 4.—Pvt. Vern T. Bets, Field Art., atrophy of liver; Charlotte, Mich.

Feb. 5.—Pvt. Calvin J. Sidebottom, Field Art., pneumonia; Horsecave, Ky.

Feb. 6.—Pvt. Lyman C. Bentley, Inf., pneumonia; Detroit, Mich. Pvt. Arthur J. Solari, Inf., died of gunshot wound; Boston, Mass.

Prisoners.

Reported Feb. 3.—The following, originally reported missing, are now reported by the Red Cross to the Commanding General, American Expeditionary Forces, as prisoners in Tuchel, West Prussia: Sergt. Edgar W. Halyburton, Stony Point, N.C.; Pvt. Hoyt D. Decker, Vincennes, Ind.; Pvt. Daniel B. Gallagher, Bienville, Ala.; Pvt. Clyde L. Grimsley, Stockton, Kas.; Pvt. Horchel Godfrey, Chicago, Ill.; Pvt. Vernon M. Kendall, Roll, Okla.; Pvt. John P. Lester, Tutwiler, Miss.; Pvt. Harry R. Loughman, Chicago, Ill.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Senate on Jan. 18 passed S. 3387, to authorize and empower the President to create military zones around shipyards where vessels are under construction for the United States.

Seven Bands for Engineer Corps.

The Senate on Feb. 5 passed the bill S. 3522 which amends Section 11 of the National Defense Act, which makes provision for the Corps of Engineers of the Army. The only change relates to Engineer Corps bands. The Act of 1916 provided one band only, for the seven regiments of the corps. The amendment provides for each regiment one band—seven bands in all. It is provided that: "Each band of a regiment of Engineers shall consist of one band leader, one assistant band leader, one first sergeant (drum major), two band sergeants, four band corporals, two musicians, first class, four musicians, second class, thirteen musicians, third class, and two cooks."

The amendment was introduced at the request of the Secretary of War after conferences with the Chief of Engineers. The presence of a band at a camp or in a post is well recognized as of value from a military standpoint as well as from many others and Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers of the Army, has expressed his gratification over the passage of the amendment by the Senate.

Other Bills Passed by Senate.

The Senate has passed the following measures:

S. 3006, to authorize and empower officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve under the government of the Dominican Republic, and while so detailed to receive, in addition to compensation and emoluments allowed them by Dominican Republic, the pay and allowances of their rank or rating in the U.S. Navy or U.S. Marine Corps, as he case may be, to be entitled to same credit, while so serving, for longevity, retirement, foreign-service pay, and for all other purposes that they would receive if they were serving with the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps in said Dominican Republic.

S. 3126, to provide temporary promotion for retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps performing active duty during the period of present war.

S. 3128, to amend Section 1422 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing additional one-fourth pay for enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps detained beyond the expiration of their terms of enlistment.

S. 3129, to provide for the disposition of the effects of deceased persons in the naval Service.

S. 3130, that every seaman, landsman, or marine who performs the duty of a fireman on board any vessel of war shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as seaman, landsman, or marine, compensation at the rate of thirty-three cents a day for the time he is employed as fireman."

S. 3131, to reimburse Brig. Gen. L. W. T. Waller, U.S. M.C., \$318,90, amount stolen from public funds at navy yard, Norfolk, by a private, and reimbursed to Government by said Waller, he having been held only technically responsible for the loss.

S. 3400, to regulate the pay of retired chief warrant officers on active duty.

S. 3401, to authorize the President, during the continuation of the present war, to reduce temporarily, in his discretion, the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval

Academy from four to three years and to graduate classes which have completed such reduced courses of instruction.

S. 3402, "that hereafter all candidates for admission to the Naval Academy must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty years on July 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the Academy: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to candidates for midshipmen designated for entrance to the Academy in 1918."

S. 3404, to authorize the President to drop from the rolls any naval or Marine Corps officer absent without leave for three months, or who has been convicted of any offense by the civil authorities, and prohibiting such officer's reappointment.

S. 3406, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to determine where and when there are no public quarters available for officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

S. 3427, that any person who was serving as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy on March 2, 1915, and who rendered similar service after said date in compliance with orders from the Navy Department shall be credited for such service as though the same was rendered as a paymaster's clerk, with pay and allowances as provided by law for a paymaster's clerk prior to March 2, 1915.

S. 3445, to authorize the payment of gun pointers and gun captains while temporarily absent from their regular stations.

In the Senate on Feb. 5 favorable action was taken on bills for suspension of payments on public lands by entrymen in the military or naval Service of the United States; to permit minors eighteen years of age and over to make homestead entries; to grant pensions to certain members of the former Life-Saving Service; extending the benefits of care and treatment by the Public Health Service to seamen on vessels used in the Service of the United States; to authorize the Secretary of War to grant furloughs without pay and allowances to enlisted men of the Army. A resolution offered by Senator Hitchcock calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to state to what extent allowances for soldiers' families have been paid during the past three months also was adopted.

Virtually as passed by the House the Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Rights bill was reported Feb. 4 to the Senate, with recommendations for passage. The measure would operate substantially as a moratorium for men in the military Service.

The House on Jan. 29 agreed to H.R. 232 calling upon the Postmaster General for information concerning the postal service between the United States and the American Expeditionary Force.

Secretary of War Baker on Feb. 5 asked the House for \$13,211,180 additional for the construction of Army quartermaster storehouses in the Panama Canal Zone.

The subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee on Feb. 5 completed the largest deficiency bill in the history of the Government. It will provide for between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000,000, practically all of which is for war purposes.

Legislation to reimburse French citizens for damages resulting from operations of American troops is asked of Congress by the War Department. In a letter to Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee, submitting the draft of a bill Secretary Baker said General Pershing reported that "inability to pay claims for injuries due to accidents caused by Government motor vehicles and other causes results in much hardship and injustice to the French people and seriously injures the reputation of the American Army in France in comparison with the British forces."

A supplemental estimate of appropriation for Navy Department, 1918, calls for \$30,144,000, for maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks; hospital construction, training camps and ordnance stations.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

(Other bills appear on pages 870, 871.)

S. 3692, Mr. Chamberlain.—To amend Section 1199, Revised Statutes, to read: "Section 1199. The Judge Advocate General shall receive, revise and cause to be recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions, and report thereof to the President who shall have power to disapprove, vacate or set aside any finding, in whole or in part, to modify, vacate, or set aside any sentence, in whole or in part, and to direct the execution of such part only of any sentence as has not been vacated or set aside. The President may suspend the execution of sentences in such classes of cases as may be designated by him until acted upon as herein provided, and may return any record through the reviewing authority to the court for reconsideration or correction. In addition to the duties herein enumerated to be performed by the Judge Advocate General, he shall perform such other duties as have been heretofore performed by the Judge Advocate General of the Army."

S. 3693, Mr. Chamberlain.—Same as H.R. 9462.

S. 3697, Mr. Ransdell.—For the relief of 1st Lieut. A. W. Jackson, retired.

S. 3732, Mr. McKellar.—To authorize reinstatement of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to former positions in Government service and restoration to eligible register of names of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

S. 3736, Mr. Chamberlain.—To provide for payment of six months' pay to widow, children, or other designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not result of own misconduct.

S. 3735, Mr. Chamberlain.—To provide for enlistments in the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

S. 3746, Mr. Owen.—That hereafter the commissioned officers of Medical Corps and of Medical Reserve Corps of U.S. Army on active duty shall be distributed in the several grades in same ratios heretofore established by law in Medical Corps of U.S. Navy. The Surgeon General shall have authority to designate as "consultants" officers of either corps and relieve names as interests of Service may require.

S. 3749, Mr. Tillman.—To reorganize the Dental Corps of the Navy.

H.J. Res. 235, Mr. Sims.—Granting to certain persons in active war service an extension to April 12, 1918, of time within which applications for insurance may be made under Sec. 401 of the War Risk Insurance Act of Oct. 6, 1917.

H.R. 9388, Mr. Park.—To authorize the President of the United States to advance officers on the retired list, now on active duty, who were wounded in battle in the service of the United States.

Naval Reserve Force.

H.R. 9390, Mr. Padgett.—To promote the efficiency of the Navy, and for other purposes. Repeals all laws heretofore enacted by the Congress relating to the Naval Militia and the National Naval Volunteers, and all members of the National Naval Volunteers are automatically transferred to the class "the Naval Reserve" of the Naval Reserve Force, for general service, and confirmed in the rank, grade, or rating they now hold in the National Naval Volunteers, without examinations, regardless of their being members of a State military force; that all members of the Naval Reserve Force shall be eligible for re-enrollment in the rank, grade, or rating held on the termination of their last enrollment; that no enrollments or promotions shall be made in any rank or grade above that of Lieutenant commander, except as herein otherwise provided. All members of the National Naval Volunteers for aeronautic duties only are

transferred to the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, and all members of the National Naval Volunteers of Marine Corps branch are transferred to Marine Corps Reserve under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. Various provisions of the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, as they relate to the Reserve Force are amended by the proposed bill.

Temporary Advance on Active Duty, Navy, Retired.
H.R. 9391, Mr. Britten.—That hereafter, during existence of war or of national emergency declared by the President to exist, any commissioned or warrant officer of the Navy or Marine Corps of U.S. on retired list may, in discretion of Secretary of Navy, be ordered to active duty at sea or on shore; and any retired officer performing such active duty in time of war or national emergency declared as aforesaid, shall be entitled to promotion on retired list to grade or rank not above that of Lieutenant commander in Navy or major in Marine Corps, and shall thereafter receive pay including longevity and allowances thereof, which his total active service as an officer both prior and subsequent to retirement in manner rendered by him would have enabled him to attain in due course of promotion had such service been rendered continuously on active list during period of time last past. During existence of war or of a national emergency declared as aforesaid any commissioned or warrant officer of Navy or Marine Corps on retired list, while on active duty, may be temporarily advanced to and commissioned in such higher grade or rank on retired list not above that of Lieutenant commander in Navy or major in Marine Corps, as the President may determine, and officer so advanced shall, while on active duty, be entitled to same pay and allowances as officers of like grade or rank on active list: Provided, That any such commissioned or warrant officer who has been so temporarily advanced in grade or rank shall, upon his relief from active duty, or in any case not later than six months after termination of war or of national emergency declared as aforesaid, revert to grade or rank on retired list, and to pay and allowances status which he would have held had he not been so temporarily advanced: Provided further, That nothing in this Act shall operate to reduce pay and allowances now allowed by law to retired officers.

H.R. 9402, Mr. Walsh.—To authorize credits for enlistments in the naval service of the United States in the operation of the Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment.

H.R. 9455, Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania.—That all certificates of naturalization granted by courts of competent jurisdiction prior to Dec. 31, 1918, upon petitions for naturalization filed prior to Jan. 7, 1918, upon declarations of intention filed prior to Sept. 27, 1906, are hereby declared to be valid in so far as the declaration of intention is concerned, but shall not be by this Act further validated or legalized.

H.R. 9456, Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania.—To prevent and punish the sale of Army and Navy uniforms to persons not authorized to wear them.

H.R. 9461, Mr. Cary.—To pension widow and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the war with Spain or Philippine insurrection.

H.R. 9462, Mr. Hicks.—To prescribe the personnel of the Navy Nurse Corps, the qualifications for appointment, and the method of appointment therein, the pay, allowances, and leave of absence of members of said corps and the conditions under which they may be retired.

H.R. 9498, Mr. Francis.—Providing for the free transportation of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States and of the members of the Nurse Corps of the Army and Navy.

H.R. 9505, Mr. Farr.—For active pay, including longevity, to retired commissioned warrant officers detailed on active duty.

H.R. 9571, Mr. Dent.—To authorize appointment of officers of Philippine Scouts as officers in Militia or other locally created armed forces of Philippine Islands drafted into service of United States.

H.R. 9569, Mr. Dent.—To create in the Army the grades of first-class bugler and corporal bugler; and hereafter for each company, battery, troop, or organization in which the grade of bugler is now authorized there shall be one first-class bugler with pay authorized for a corporal, and for each battalion and squadron headquarters of units in which grade of bugler is now authorized, there shall be one corporal bugler with pay authorized for a musician, third class; and pay of bugler shall hereafter be that of a private, first class.

MR. HITCHCOCK CRITICISES WAR DEPT.

In a speech made in the Senate on Feb. 4, with the avowed purpose of presenting "concisely the reasons which have led the Committee on Military Affairs to recommend the passage of the two bills" creating the office of director of munitions and of a war cabinet, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska made sharp criticism of the Government's conduct of the war and of the War Department. Senator Hitchcock's charges in general were of the same tenor as those made by Senator Chamberlain, and, like the Oregon Senator, he declared Secretary of War Baker was in ignorance of the actual conditions in his department and of the war situation generally. Specifically he stated that as a result of the war inquiry conducted by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs "we found in the present system such an obsolete and cumbersome organization as to make efficiency well nigh impossible. We found provisions for checks, cautions, delays, debates and disagreements, but little or no provision for prompt decision and energetic action. We found the war machine much better equipped with brakes than with motive power. We found divided responsibility and doubtful authority in many places."

He repeated many of the charges made before as to the lack of clothing and equipment for the troops, the overcrowding and sickness resulting from it. He went on in his résumé of the committee's discoveries, and added: "We found we must depend on overworked and overstrained France for machine guns for ground use until nearly the end of this year, and that not over one-tenth of the new Browning machine guns on which we are to rely can be delivered before August. We found the first heavy artillery of American make cannot be received till July, and not much before 1919 can we expect to use in France American heavy artillery in any great quantity. What we get before this fall we must buy from England. We found we are only now, nine months after entering the war, just beginning work on two great powder plants, to cost \$60,000,000, although it was evident last summer that we must have a million pounds a day more powder than America can now manufacture. We cannot get powder from these plants before next August. We found though the Medical Department asked for hospital ships last July they have not yet been ordered, though sick and wounded men are now beginning to come home, and it will take three months to equip the ships."

"I do not deny we also found much that was creditable and satisfactory," Mr. Hitchcock continued. "The task undertaken was a huge one and much of the work has been ably done. Personally, I know some of the War Department officials who have been most severely criticised have worked desperately hard. This comment covers the Secretary of War himself, who has had a burden of detail which has kept him at his office all day and far into the night most of the time. These considerations lead me to hold a defective organization responsible for the shortcomings to a greater degree than any individual or group of individuals."

Mr. Hitchcock went on for nearly two hours discussing the purchase of shoes for the Army, the breakdown

of our transportation system, the inability of the Allies' shipping to carry out Secretary Baker's promise to land 1,000,000 men in France during the present year. He attacked the Shipping Board, its program and its system, and declared the creation of the war cabinet and the director of munitions was the only solution for the whole war problem. He agreed with Senator Chamberlain, he said, "that the President does not know the real situation."

Senator Williams replied to Mr. Hitchcock's speech in language less restrained than is usual coming from "the gentleman from Mississippi." Mr. Williams said that "the German game is now muckraking this Administration." He paid his compliments to past interference by Congress with the conduct of our wars in these words: "If the Senator wants he can find that of all the asses that ever existed it was that typical council of asses that came very near ruining Lincoln and Grant in the Civil War. The Senator could go a little further back and find the Continental Congress came very near ruining George Washington with a committee on the conduct of the war. If there is anything that any man ought to know who has any sense at all it is that Congress or a committee cannot furnish the brains to any body else to carry a war on."

MARINE CORPS INCREASE DISCUSSED.

At a recent hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Major Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, submitted to and discussed with the committee the matter of the increase of the corps by the addition of approximately 10,000 men. Tables prepared by Brig. Gen. George Richards, paymaster of the Marine Corps, were also submitted to the committee for their consideration. The estimates show that the addition of 10,000 enlisted men to the strength of the corps would call for 400 more commissioned officers, as follows: Three brigadier generals, thirteen colonels, sixteen lieutenant colonels, forty-six majors, 120 captains, 101 first lieutenants, and 101 second lieutenants. The pay of these additional officers would amount to \$1,329,725. The estimates submitted for an increase of 5,000 in the enlisted strength of the corps would require provision for the following commissioned officers: Two brigadier generals, seven colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, twenty-three majors, sixty captains, fifty first lieutenants and fifty second lieutenants.

General Barnett told the committee that the necessity for additional cantonments depended altogether upon the grant of an increased number of men and upon where the men go. If the men were kept in this country an increase in cantonments would be necessary. If the men now in the corps are sent to France the cantonments the corps now has can be used, with reasonable additions. "I would say," said General Barnett, "that I feel that at Port Royal—that is our general recruiting station—we will have a very fair show of taking care of any increase you will give us. At Quantico it would depend on what the powers that be decide to do about sending men to France." Continuing, General Barnett said: "It is becoming apparent that we must establish in some place like Quantico places for our men to live. The New York barracks enclosure, as you know, has been built up with an eleven-story building for the supplies and accounts department, but it is only a question of time until that whole barracks will go. They have at Annapolis taken the barracks for the Naval Academy and at Norfolk they have taken our two barracks."

In explaining the tables showing that it is necessary temporarily to increase the Marine Corps by more than 10,000 for strictly naval purposes, General Barnett added: "That is, of course, counting that the brigade will and should remain in France." I say will and should remain there, because in my opinion it is absolutely essential for the morale of the corps that this should be done, as I do not believe it possible to maintain its present high professional standard and morale without at least an adequate part of the corps taking an active part at the front in the greatest war known to history." At another point in the hearing the following question was asked by the chairman: "Without saying yes or no, affirmative or negative, but for the purpose of stating the question, assuming, and only assuming for the purpose of asking the question, that General Pershing should recommend that no more marines should be sent to France, and that the General Staff of the Army should recommend the same thing, would you insist on the Marines going nevertheless?" General Barnett replied: "I would insist, within my power, that the Marines who are there should stay there."

The chairman pressed his question, saying: "I am not talking about those who are there. I am talking about additional ones, if General Pershing should recommend against sending them."

General Barnett: "If General Pershing should recommend that, and the General Staff should substantiate his recommendation, I feel perfectly sure that the Secretary of the Navy would not send any more men."

The Chairman: "I am talking about what you would recommend, notwithstanding the recommendation of General Pershing and the General Staff."

General Barnett: "I would say it was for the American people to decide whether this war is a national war and whether it needs every man that can be put at the front. My personal view is that if I had the power I would send every fighting man that I could to the front to-day. The President of the United States could send the whole Marine Corps if he wanted to."

The Chairman: "I am just asking, if that condition should arise, what would be your recommendation?"

General Barnett: "I would not have the power to send them, but if I had the power to decide, if I were the Secretary of the Navy, I would send them all the same."

DISTINCTIVE DESIGNATIONS OF DIVISIONS.

Brig. Gen. George N. Wood, The Adjutant General of Ohio, in a letter to us under date of Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1918, says: "I wish to inform you that the 37th Division now at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., which is made up exclusively of National Guard units of the State of Ohio, has been named the 'Buckeye Division.' This name was adopted in November, 1917, and the designation approved by General Smith, at that time commanding the division."

Brig. Gen. E. M. Johnson, commanding the 77th Division, National Army, Camp Upton, N.Y., during the absence of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell in France, announces that the troops occupying t's cantonment will hereafter be called "Metropolitan Division." The new title was adopted in connection with the announcement of

plans for a military ball, to be held in the 7th Regiment armory, New York city, on the evening of Feb. 22, for the benefit of the Camp Upton Community Hall Fund. Governor Whitman and his staff, Mayor Hyatt and officers of the 7th Regiment, which tendered the use of its armory, will occupy boxes.

We are informed by Major Philip Mathews, Field Art., N.A., on duty at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., that the 84th Division is known in the above-named camp as "The Lincoln Division." Its men are recruited from the states of Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana, which are closely associated with the life of Abraham Lincoln.

Major Gen. Edwin St. J. Greble now carries the 36th Division, National Guard, insignia and motto on the front of his automobile. The insignia shows a fighting panther, and below it three Latin words, which mean: "We'll do it in spite of hell." The organization will henceforth be known as "The Panther Division." It is made up of the National Guard of Texas and Oklahoma, and is on duty at Fort Worth, Texas. We are informed as to the above by Mr. G. B. Drummond, associate editor of Sun-Light Publishing Company, Corsicana, Texas.

U.S.N.R. OFFICERS GRADUATE.

Nearly 300 ensigns of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force, who have been undergoing sixteen weeks' course of instruction at the Naval Academy to fit them for appointment to the rank of ensign for temporary service in the Regular Navy, completed their course and received their certificates from the Secretary of the Navy on Feb. 1. Their nominations appear under "Navy Confirmations" on another page of this issue. Before presenting their certificates Secretary Daniels made a brief address to the members of the class in the course of which he reviewed the brilliant record of the U.S. Navy since the war began and reminded his hearers not to forget such stories as that of the U.S.S. Cassin, Fanning and Nicholson, the death of Lieutenant Thomas, of the gun crews on the American merchant ships. He said: "The idea of the American Navy in war is contained in Benjamin Franklin's order to the Navy's first commander, Capt. John Paul Jones, 'to show at all times a tender regard for non-combatants.' If you wish to find the difference in America's method of warfare and Germany's it is embodied in Franklin's instructions to Jones, for America regards war as a tragedy. The Secretary said that the U.S. Naval Reserve Force now embraces 69,000 men and 7,800 officers, and is larger than the Regular Navy was when war was declared and three times what it was during the Spanish-American War."

Capt. (now Rear Admiral) E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, also addressed the graduates. He said, in part: "During this short course, we have endeavored to impart to you the traditions and spirit and customs of the naval Service, and to lay the foundation of military character and obligation to duty. We do not expect you to be fully equipped for all the duties of a commissioned officer until you have had some sea experience—but when you are assigned to a particular task, we shall expect you to direct all your energy, all your intelligence, and all your determination toward its successful accomplishment. And no matter how small your task may appear, put forward your best efforts to accomplish it thoroughly and expeditiously—and always look cheerfully and resolutely to the day when you may be called to meet an emergency upon which the fate of battle depends."

"Your entire life in the Navy will be an examination—examination of your leadership, of your steadfastness, of your readiness, of your cheerfulness, of your fairness and consideration for your men, and of your devotion and loyalty to your seniors. These are the examinations of character which you will be undergoing at all times—and your silent, just, but unrelenting examiners will be the officers and men of the Navy—those under whom you serve and those who serve under you. Your value and reputation as an officer will rise or fall under this unending examination by your shipmates, and if you develop and prove your ability, your leadership, your initiative and your responsibility—then you will have the enthusiastic co-operation of a loyal and gallant crew—officers and men who will follow you through fire and gale. And, gentlemen, there is nothing in life so fine and so glorious as to be the commander of a naval force and to feel that every officer and man stands ready to go to the very end under your leadership."

The student officers of the second Reserve officers' class who received their certificates on Feb. 1, after a course at the U.S. Naval Academy that began on Oct. 11, 1917, were:

Akin, W. M., Allen, T. W., Ames, C. F., Jr., Anderson, H. G., Antrum, W. Arnold, W. D., Ayer, G. W., Baer, W. W., Baker, B. H., Baker, J. R., Baldwin, R. E., Barden, H. E., Barker, E. S., Bartlett, A. E., Bartlett, R. S., Bartley, A. M. C., Bauman, J. S., Beck, R. A., Bennett, C., Bergs, J. B., Birmingham, H. M., Bibby, V. C., Boal, A., Bosbyshell, F. H., Bowell, C. M., Jr., Bowen, J. deK., Bowes, F. R., Bradford, L., Briggs, T. C., Briscoe, T., Bromley, B. D., Brooks, F., Brooks, H. W., Brownell, F. H., Jr., Buel, T., Bullock, A. D., Burden, G. W., Burlingham, J. P., Burnett, E. M., Burnham, J. B., Burnham, W. W., Butler, H. L., Butler, M. B., Buzby, P. W., Capron, H. L. M., Chambers, V. C., Chapman, I. A., Chapman, J. W., Chase, W. E., Jr., Childs, A. E., Chisholm, C. S., Church, V. S., Clapp, J. E., Coddington, P. L., Coo, H. E., Jr., Connally, J. M., Coolidge, A., Crawford, A. B., Crocker, W. S., Cross, J. G., Crosman, E. N., Jr., Cull, C. H., Cunningham, A., Curtis, C. P., Curtis, R. C., Cutler, G. C., Jr., Dahlberg, L. F., Darling, N. P., Daugherty, T. N., Davidson, L. S., Davis, H. B., Davis, J. F. A., Dayton, B. J., Debevoise, E., Denton, E., Jr., Dickey, C. D., Jr., Disston, J. S., Jr., Dolan, R. V., Downey, K. C., Drake, P. J., Dunbar, A. K., Dunn, M. L., Dunphy, E. B., Durfee, W., Jr., Dyckman, H. M., Eaton, L. F., Elkin, N. C., Ellison, E. H., Jr., English, J. F., Entwistle, T. L., Evans, H., Ewing, R. D. W., Findeisen, A. W., Finlay, G. E., Finlay, R. H., Folwell, B. D., Fortin, N. L., Frantz, D. H., Freihofer, S. H., French, H. N., Fuller, S. F., Gale, J. W., Garey, J., Gardner, F. W., Gay, G. M., Gibson, W. L., Gile, C. M., Gleason, R. R., Graham, J. L., Gregory, G., Jr., Grimball, B. A., Guibert, R. T., Guild, H. R., Haaren, A. H., Haaren, E. C., Hall, A. V., Hampton, F. M., Hanger, W. A., Harriman, O. C., Harriman, F. D., Harwood, B., Hassell, S. M., Jr., Hassell, T. T., Henshaw, R., Herd, C. B., Higgins, O., Hilton-Green, H., Hobbs, F. W., Jr., Hochich, R. N., Holcomb, J. O., Holland, J. P., Homer, A. B., Hoover, E. K., Howe, L. K., Hubbard, G., Jr., Hunter, T. G., Hurd, J. C., Iselin, O., Jacob, L., Jaeger, E. M., Jannotta, A. V., Jennings, O. B., Johns, F. W., Jones, T. C., Jr., Jones, T. R., Kaercher, G. P., Kelly, J. E., Kennedy, K. C., Kenney, W. O., Kimball, A., Kimball, W. L., King, E. D., Kitchell, H. W., Kline, H. J., Kneass, E., Knight, F. M., Koehler, C. J., Lamarche, H. P., Lamerton, H. M., Lee, A., Lee, P., Leeb, B. P., Lemmon, J. U., Jr., Leonard, J. N., Loewy, A., Lombard, L. M., Lyman, A. T., McCloud, R. A., McCoy, W. F., McGuirk, B. F., McIlvain, E. M., McKaig, A. L., McNally, F. L., Magee, J. H., Marceau, T. C., Jr., Marsh, J. R., Marshall, L. M., Mattson, C. J., Miller, G. E., Miller, S. P., Minnia, J. H., Moll, L. S., Moore, D. S., Morrison, P. M., Murdoch, L. C., Murray, A. D.

Nelson, E., Newton, G. F., Jr., Nichols, T. C., Jr., Norman, B., Jr., Noyes, G. F., O'Neill, G. J., O'Rourke, L., Ocumpeugh, E., 3d, Oliphant, L., Orr, R. J., Orton, F. M., Owens, J. M., Page, F. S., Palmer, G. W., 3d, Perkins, E. H., Parkhurst, T. R., Parsons, T. C., Parsons, W. H., Jr., Payson, E. B., Peckman, J. B., Pettit, F., Jr., Pettit, L. E., Pinney, M., Phieger, H. H., Pope, M., Porter, A. J., Pratt, L. M., Jr., Price, T. B., Quinby, J. G., Jr., Quinn, M. J., Jr., Rand, W. C., Richardson, A. D., Richardson, O. McN., Rickerson, W. C., Riley, E. C., Rodger, J. L., Jr., Russell, J. H., Ryan, J. W., Sanford, W. H., Savage, O. C., Jr., Sawyer, J. E., Schanfer, B. F., Schmitz, D. G., Schwab, L., Scott, D., Scott, L. P., Seavers, L. C., Sexton, D. S., Shattuck, O. P., Shepherd, T. D., Sheridan, E. E., Shields, C., Shingler, E. M., Shmidhauser, E. G., Shoemaker, J. M., Smead, D. D., Jr., Smith, F. M., Smith, R. T., Smith, W. A., Sneath, H. O., Sparkman, C. O. W., Spiegel, C. E. A., Stiles, W. I., Stillwell, A., Storms, F. H., Street, E. P., Stringham, R. I., Sutcliffe, M. A., Sweetser, J., Taylor, E. W., Taylor, H. C., Taylor, L. S., Terrill, H. M., Thibault, C., Thompson, R. S., Thorne, F. B., Thornton, H. A., Trueblade, M. D., Urquhart, W. K. B., Wainwright, S. Jr., Walker, R. S., Wallace, C. K., Waller, J. B., Jr., Ward, E. L., Watson, T. H., Jr., Webb, P. R., Weir, N. D., Weld, W. W., Welles, R. C., Wheeler, R. E., White, C. T., Wiggins, L. A., Williams, R., Wilson, F. S., Winlock, J., Winter, C. A., Wolfe, N. B., Wood, C. A., Woodruff, K. C., Wright, H. J., Wright, H. M., Wyde, J. I.

* Engineers.

WAR RISK INSURANCE NOTES.

Protection for Those Lost on *Tuscaroa*.

All American soldiers lost on the torpedoed transport *Tuscaroa* were protected by United States Government insurance and by Government compensation. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced on Feb. 7. Those who had not applied for insurance were covered by automatic insurance which is payable to a wife, child or widowed mother. The automatic insurance aggregates \$4,300, netting 25 a month for 240 months. Insurance that had been applied for is payable to a much larger class of beneficiaries and can go as high as \$10,000, netting \$57.50 a month for 240 months. How many of the men on the transport applied for Government insurance is not yet known. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance, as soon as it is possible to receive the records giving the names of those lost on the *Tuscaroa* or in battle or otherwise, will make prompt payment of the monthly amounts found to be due for the support of the dependents of those in Army or Navy who have lost their lives in the Service.

War Risk Insurance in Coast Guard.

Within the last few days 600 new applications for war risk insurance have been received at Coast Guard headquarters, bringing the total of insurance to date for insurance in that Service up to about \$13,000,000. Officials are very much pleased with the gains made in the last two weeks and it is more than likely that nearly all the officers and enlisted men will have made application before Feb. 12, the limitation date. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance has very kindly given Coast Guard headquarters access to its files and detailed several clerks in the bureau to assist in adjusting various matters connected with the payment of allotments. The allotments made in December are now being given consideration.

First Certificates Issued.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo officially inaugurated the distribution of United States Government insurance certificates to America's fighting forces on Feb. 2. Sergt. Larry L. Meadow, 1st Replacement Regiment Engineers, Washington Barracks, and first class yeoman, M. J. Krumm, U.S.N., received their certificates for \$10,000 of insurance each in Secretary McAdoo's office on that day. Certificates are now being mailed in large numbers every day to all persons who have applied for the U.S. Government insurance against death and total disability. Up to the close of business Feb. 1, \$5,592,750,000 had been written. This represents 669,816 persons insured; the average amount of insurance applied for is \$8,350.

War Risk Allotments.

As a result of a reported case of hardship due to delay in payment of allotments and allowances to the dependents of drafted men inquiry as to the matter was made at the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. This elicited the fact that there might be a number of such cases, and that the bureau will gladly do all possible to relieve them immediately upon being informed of their existence. These cases have invariably arisen through the failure of the soldier to make out his application papers correctly, although in some instances the camp insurance officer is open to some criticism for not more carefully examining the applications.

The act placing the obligation upon the bureau to begin in December the payment of allotments and allowances for November, was not passed until Oct. 6, leaving only one month and twenty-six days, to organize the office, print and distribute 12,000,000 forms, receive the returns, check them up with the lists and send out 450,000 checks. It accomplished all this; and its work now is current. During the present month it will pay all amounts that have been approved down to and including the month of January; and if anyone entitled to a payment does not receive it she should at once communicate with the bureau in order that any mistake may be corrected.

Since the bureau began operations it has sent out 1,200,000 blanks; 750,000 of those receiving them had no dependents, and therefore their families were not entitled to allowances. Of the remaining 450,000 all but about 15,000 received their checks with but little delay. In the remaining 15,000 cases, a comparatively small number, correspondence of some sort has been necessary to correct errors made in filling out the blanks. Ten thousand checks have been returned through the mails undelivered because the soldier had failed to give the correct post office address. Others were incomplete in some respect. In every instance the bureau has opened correspondence in an effort to secure a correction, but in nearly 5,000 cases it has not so far been able to secure proper data to make a record under which to send the checks to the dependents who should have them; and who will receive them as soon as they communicate with the office and help it to complete the records.

To show the magnitude of the business of this bureau it is a fact that since last Dec. 1 it has paid out in allowances and allotments over \$17,000,000.

Government checks for allowances to soldiers' families for the month of November were all issued by Jan. 14; the mailing of December checks was completed on Feb. 7; the mailing of January checks to Navy dependents was completed on the same day, and the mailing of January

checks for the other branches of the Service began on Feb. 8. These checks will be mailed at the rate of between 40,000 and 50,000 a day, and be completed on or before Feb. 18. These statements were made by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in a report sent to the Senate on Feb. 7 in reply to a request for information as to what was being done in the matter of paying allowances.

ARMY ITEMS.

Lieut. Col. James R. Pourie, Coast Art., U.S.A., is assigned to command the coast defenses of San Diego, Cal., with headquarters at Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

The War Department announces that a young officer is held in arrest because he divulged to a relative the name of the vessel upon which he was about to start overseas and the scheduled date of departure. As a result of this prohibited information the relative of the young officer, a first lieutenant, sent a telegram to him at the port of embarkation. This telegram, which was not in cipher, furnished information which, in the hands of the enemy, might have endangered the vessel and all aboard. The disclosure of such information by officers and men about to sail is strictly forbidden in G.O. No. 94, War Dept., 1917, and warning is again issued that officers and men must not acquaint relatives or friends with details of arrangements for departure. Disciplinary action faces offenders. The case of the officer in arrest in this instance is before the War Department for action. Inquiry to ascertain whether the immediate superior of the officer held in arrest properly instructed this officer as to the requirement of secrecy concerning the names of vessels and sailing dates is also being made.

Col. Joseph B. Douglas, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., commanding the Aeronautical General Supply Depot and Concentration Camp at Morrison, Va., in orders dated Feb. 1 publishes the proclamation of President Wilson, which enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service of the United States. Colonel Douglas accordingly directs that in obedience to this precept no Sunday labor will be performed by the troops of his camp except such as absolute necessity dictates, and says: "I take no authority to myself to dictate to you the method of observing the Sabbath Day. As your hearts and consciences dictate, so must be your conduct. I but reiterate to you the underlying principle, as I interpret it, in the message of The Commander in Chief, 'Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy.'"

A French 75-mm. field piece being fired at Fort Sill, Okla., on Feb. 6, exploded and Capt. Phineas P. Christie and Pvts. Glenn S. Vandever and Jacques Bereilles, both of the 90th Field Artillery, were instantly killed. Another private was seriously injured. The gun was being used in target practice.

In the case of Major Samuel G. Talbott, Inf., U.S.A., who was found guilty by a G.C.M. of having in July, 1916, converted to his own use \$100 belonging to the Officers' Club at Fort Slocum, N.Y., he was sentenced to be dismissed. Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, retired, in command of the Eastern Department, disapproved the findings and sentence of the court. He restored Major Talbott to duty on the general ground that, in his opinion, "the evidence is insufficient to establish the fact that the accused entertained the intent to permanently deprive the club of its property." General Hoyle added that it was "regrettable that an officer of his (Major Talbott's) worth and reputation should have so strayed from the narrow path of correct conduct as to bring about his trial by general court-martial." The case was recently made public in general orders from the Eastern Department.

Forty negroes of the 3d Battalion, 24th U.S. Infantry, now under detention at Fort Bliss, El Paso, were ordered taken to San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 30, as probable defendants in a third G.C.M., in connection with the shooting up of Houston last summer. Feb. 12 is the tentative date for the court-martial. Major Harry S. Grier, who acted as counsel for the defendants in the other two courts-martial will again be counsel for the defense. Major D. V. Sutphin, who was assistant judge advocate at the first and second courts-martial will probably be judge advocate for the coming one.

The officers of the Machine Gun School at Springfield (Mass.) Armory tendered a banquet Jan. 30 to Lieut. Col. G. H. Stewart, Major J. S. Hatcher and Major G. P. Wilhelm in honor of their promotions in the U.S. Army. The affair was held at the Hotel Worthy in Springfield, Mass. The hall was elaborately decorated. The mascot of the school, an American machine gun, was mounted on the guest table. With the courses the latest musical selections were played by a stringed orchestra or sung by professional entertainers. Between courses the officers filled the air with the chorus of popular songs. After the banquet Colonel Stewart spoke of the task of the U.S. Army in the present war. He told the young officers of the difficult duties the United States would be replete of them and of the need of efficient, well trained machine gun officers and men. Major Hatcher gave the history of the machine gun schools in the United States and of the Springfield Armory School in particular. The Major spoke to some length on the development of machine guns in the United States. Major Wilhelm during his speech told of the difficulties of the early machine gun organizations. The troubles he had with men and mules down on the Mexican border kept the officers in roars of laughter. Captain Springer and Lieutenants McHugh, Conolly and Milton and Mr. Bull also made short and interesting speeches. Captain Adams and Lieutenant Hayes told many of their humorous stories of Army life. At the conclusion of the speeches the lights were turned off and Captain Zinn showed moving pictures which he had taken of the Russian soldiers in war. The arrangement committee of the banquet were Capts. G. Zinn and W. L. Adams and Lieuts. J. N. Conolly, R. M. Darrin, T. W. Little and L. H. Wheeler.

A "War Service Roster," giving a list of 5,800 Yale men, reported up to Jan. 1, 1918, as being in the Army and Navy (4,533) and in governmental and civil war service (1,267), is issued as a supplement to the Yale Alumni Weekly of Feb. 1, 1918. This fine record of patriotic service by graduates of Yale does not take into account the additional work being done at the university or the presence there of nearly a thousand undergraduates in training as members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and of the Yale Naval Training Unit. It accounts, so far as possible, for the men, nearly 6,000 in number,

in service outside of the campus. The record is very carefully prepared, the names being listed by classes under Army and Navy service and governmental and civil, with a brief abbreviated record of rank and nature of service. A roll of honor, brought up to Jan. 25, includes a list of fifteen Yale men, of whom nine were killed in action or died from resulting injuries, and six of disease while in service. Of Yale men who hold Army commissions the list shows one major general, two brigadiers and fourteen colonels, with commissions in lower grades totalling 2,048; and 1,620 non-commissioned and privates. In Navy service there is one commander in the British service, six lieutenant commanders in our own Navy, and 317 in other commissioned ranks; also 375 non-commissioned and privates. Forty-two Yale men have received the Croix de Guerre or other military honors.

NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD ITEMS.

Major Generals Thomas H. Barry and Harry F. Hodges, Lieut. Cols. R. F. Fitch and M. B. Stewart, and Capt. W. W. Cowgill, U.S.A., arrived in the United States from France on Feb. 3. Generals Barry and Hodges went abroad several months ago, to study conditions on the battle fronts of France and Belgium, and their organizations will receive the benefits of their observations. Both officers at once repaired to Washington to make special reports. Generals Barry and Hodges while abroad studied in the closest possible manner the work of a division. Beginning with divisions of the British army in reserve they studied the manner of troops prior to battle. Reserve positions under fire were visited, and finally the trenches were entered. The tours of both generals began close to the English Channel and extended as far as the Swiss border. They were guests at the headquarters of General Pershing on the ground where the American forces are located. General Barry commands the 86th Division, National Army, at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., and General Hodges is commander of the 76th Division, National Army, in training at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

"Advices from abroad emphasize the importance of rifle training," says Brig. Gen. John L. Hayden, commanding the 31st Division at Camp Wheeler, Ga. "In order that the Infantry soldier may become more proficient in using his rifle detailed preliminary target instruction based upon Changes 19, Small Arms Firing Manual, will be included in all training schedules. Not less than thirty minutes of each drill day will be assigned to this work." The following are the total number of points won by each organization at the Athletic Meet on Jan. 23: 123d Infantry, 813 points; 121st Infantry, 813; 118th F.A., 613; 122d Infantry, 513; 117th F.A., 513; 116th F.A., 113; 118th M.G. Battalion, 113; 106th Engineers, 113; and 106th Ammunition Train, 13. Co. B, 123d Infantry, won the grenade contest with 451 points; Co. G, 121st Infantry, being second with 432. In the selected team contests the 121st Infantry won, with a total of 625, the 118th Machine Gun Company second.

High praise is given to the 367th Infantry (colored), of the National Army, Col. James A. Moss commanding, by Lieut. Col. J. S. O'Meara, 8th Regiment of Royal Rifles, who watched the drill at Camp Upton, N.Y., on Feb. 2. A correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle in telling of the visit of Colonel O'Meara says: "The 367th, which is largely made up of negroes from New York, is not a part of the 77th Division. It is in the 91st Division, which has its headquarters at Kansas City. The Lieutenant Colonel covered considerable ground, despite the fact that he spent nearly an hour watching the colored soldiers drill. The men were maneuvering in squads, platoons and companies, each distinct company working independently of the others. The men had not the faintest idea that they were under inspection and their work was simply the hard daily grind which they are going through. That they came in for especial commendation from the visiting officer speaks well for their progress, as they die not get fairly started in their work until well along in November. It is generally accepted in camp that the colored soldiers will be 'hell with the cold steel,' as the men refer to the bayonet. A bayonet class was hacking away at the dummies during the time the Lieutenant Colonel watched them. Discussing his inspection tour informally, Lieutenant Colonel O'Meara said the negroes were among the snappiest and most responsive units he encountered, and further stated that if he were given his choice of assignments he would prefer that regiment above all others."

Pvt. Edward J. Causey, Tennessee National Guard, on duty with the 30th Division at Greenville, S.C., who was tried by a G.C.M., has received a seven years' sentence for cutting off three fingers of his right hand to evade military service. A four years' sentence was given to Pvt. Lark L. Triplett, of Granite Falls, N.C., for similarly mutilating his left hand.

National Army Parades.

Secretary of War Baker has been so impressed by the enthusiasm with which the parade of National Army units, the 308th Infantry, of the 77th Division, was received in New York city that he has decided that other units from other cantonments shall have a similar opportunity to demonstrate before the public the splendid work that is being done at the cantonments. Just where these parades will be held has not been determined, but wherever it can be done without interference with railway traffic division commanders will be encouraged to permit such parades. The Secretary has received such glowing accounts about the showing of the National Army men from Camp Upton made before the New York public that he is convinced that the public will approve of the idea. Mr. Baker does not feel that railway traffic conditions will permit all troops of the National Army to participate in the parades, but wherever it is possible such parades will be encouraged. No definite plans have been worked out for the various divisions.

"When Secretary Baker said we would have 500,000 men in France by early spring he was right." This statement was authorized on Feb. 4 by Secretary Daniels. The Navy, he added, is assured of transport facilities to carry them across. Mr. Daniels made this statement when informed that Secretary Baker's forecast of the number of men to be sent abroad had been challenged in the Senate by Senator Hitchcock. Mr. Daniels would not say whether the Navy Department's outlook for ships was such as to warrant the expectation of having 1,000,000 more men in France by the end of 1918. It is betraying no secret, however, to say that troops have

for some time been going across the Atlantic in increasing numbers.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S. battleship Texas in addition to winning the Knox Trophy, awarded for excellence at gunnery practice, has won the battle efficiency pennant and the prize for best performance in fleet maneuvers. The three trophies were presented to the crew recently in the presence of Admiral Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and his staff. Secretary Daniels sent a congratulatory message to Capt. Victor Blue, who has been returned to the command of the Texas.

Under orders from the Navy Department Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Rhodes, U.S.N., has assumed charge at Charleston, W. Va., of the Government naval armor and projectile plant. The work under his direction is making rapid progress and the Department is expecting early production of a large quantity of ordnance material.

Royal Allen Leese, gunner's mate, first class, U.S.N., of Gettysburg, Pa., was lost overboard from the U.S.S. Ship L-10 on Jan. 25 last.

William A. Wells, seaman, second-class, National Naval Volunteers, was lost overboard from the U.S.S. Iowa on Jan. 30.

Letters of commendation have been sent to Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Bartlett, U.S.N.R.F., and Ensign Robert Rohane, U.S.N., for notably efficient performance of duty in bringing the U.S.S. Favorite from Quebec, Canada, to Boston, Jan. 10-23, when the St. Lawrence River and Gulf of St. Lawrence were filled with ice.

The Navy Department has sent a letter to J. Agra, chief gunner's mate, U.S.N., commanding him for his conduct, and the efficiency of the guard under his command, aboard the Col. E. L. Drake while in the presence of enemy submarines.

Secretary Daniels has commended G. P. Grice, coxswain, N.R.F., serving on board the U.S.S. Bridgeport, for heroism in going to the rescue of E. Rodriguez, a navy yard painter, who while painting the ship's side from a staging between the vessel and the wharf, lost his balance and fell to the water, striking the wharf in falling.

Secretary Daniels has commended Niels Anderson, chief machinist's mate, U.S.N., and Walter D. McLean, chief machinist's mate, N.N.V., for their heroism on Dec. 17, 1917, when the exhaust lines of the steering engine were carried away by the breaking of the tiller, causing the engine room to fill with live steam.

Lieut. Comdr. Ernest Friedrich, U.S.N., who was tried by G.C.M. for firing at an Italian submarine by mistake while in command of the Nashville last summer in the Mediterranean, appears to have been dealt with over severely when the facts were considered. The sentence of the court was that he be reduced thirty numbers, and the sentence was approved by Secretary Daniels despite the fact that the Italian government officially interceded in behalf of the officer and the naval court made a unanimous recommendation for clemency. It was shown at the trial that when the Italian submarine emerged the Nashville broke out a signal which should have brought instant recognition from a friendly warship. No reply being made, the Nashville opened fire, killing one man. The submarine commander then signaled his identity. Commander Friedrich explained he acted under explicit instructions from the Navy Department. The naval court spread on the records an unusual request for clemency on the grounds that the offense was largely due to fault of others and, moreover, that Commander Friedrich's action indicated uncommon zeal and initiative. The Italian government sent an attaché from the Embassy in Washington to Secretary Daniels to ask that no punishment be meted out in the case. Instances of the kind were not unusual in modern warfare, the attaché said, and, in fact, both British and French war vessels had fired upon vessels of their Allies under similar circumstances.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 31, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Comdr. L. McNamee: capt. from July 1, 1917.
Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Huff: comdr. from July 1, 1917.
Lieut. G. A. Beall, jr.: lieut. comdr. from May 23, 1917.
Lieut. J. F. Connor: lieut. comdr. from July 1, 1917.
Lieut. (j.g.) L. C. Latham: lieut. from Aug. 29, 1916.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. McGlasson: lieut. from June 5, 1917.
Lieut. (j.g.) S. S. Payne: lieut. from Feb. 28, 1917.
Ensign W. D. Snyder: lieut. (j.g.) from July 30, 1917.
Ensign W. D. Bungert: lieut. (j.g.) from June 6, 1917.
Captains to be rear admirals, temporary, from Jan. 1, 1918: H. P. Jones and W. R. Shoemaker.

Commanders to be captains, temporary, from Jan. 1, 1918: E. H. Watson, R. Z. Johnston, T. T. Craven, D. W. Wartsbaugh (addl.), R. Earle, G. S. Lincoln, I. C. Wettengel, C. M. Tozer and W. T. Cluverius.

Comdr. D. M. Wood: capt., temporary, from Jan. 18, 1918.
Lieut. comdr. to be commanders, temporary, from Jan. 1, 1918: C. A. Blakely, M. Milne, W. R. VanAuken, H. R. Stark, J. D. Wilson, J. S. Arwine, Jr., A. S. Kibbey, M. K. Metcalf, W. Anrum, B. Y. Rhodes, L. H. Lacy, J. S. Abbott, T. H. Taylor, F. H. Sadler, C. E. Smith, F. V. McNair, J. Rodgers, C. Belknap, Jr., D. T. Ghent and J. Grady.

Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Greetham: comdr., temporary, from Jan. 18, 1918.
Lieut. J. C. Latham: lieut. comdr., temporary, from Oct. 15, 1917.

Lieuts. (j.g.) to be lieutenants, temporary, from Oct. 15, 1917: C. A. Baker, T. Ketcham, D. M. Carpenter, H. K. Lyle, G. F. Bogart and S. E. Dudley.

Med. Instr. M. K. Dudley: med. dir., rank of captain, temporary, from Jan. 1, 1918.

Med. Instr. M. S. Elliott: med. dir., rank of captain, temporary, from Jan. 1, 1918.

Surg. F. W. S. Dean: med. instr., rank of commander, temporary, from Oct. 15, 1917.

Surgeons to be medical inspectors, rank of commander, temporary, from Jan. 1, 1918: J. S. Woodward and W. S. Hoen.

Surg. J. A. Randal: med. instr., rank of commander, temporary, from Jan. 1, 1918.

Temporary assistant surgeons to be assistant surgeons, with rank of lieut. (j.g.): from Jan. 18, 1918: G. A. Eckert, H. E. Ragle, E. F. Stadtherr, L. M. McKinlay, R. H. Holcomb, S. V. Dunham, T. L. Sorrell, S. W. Smith, R. L. Walford, M. A. Thompson, R. J. Dindot, U. W. LeRoy, C. W. Baker, R. B. Hurst, V. L. Marsh, C. W. Brown, E. B. Mullen, A. C. Bridges, B. B. Lipscomb and J. E. Sanner.

Officers of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns in Navy, temporary, from Feb. 1, 1918: J. R. Baker, R. C. Curtis, N. P. Darling, W. R. Rand, Jr., C. T. White, L. M. Lombard, B. Harwood, H. H. Phleger, H. P. Lamarche, W. W. Wald, F. W. Gardner, C. D.

Dickey, Jr., R. S. Bartlett, H. M. Terrell, O. Iselin, A. Cunningham, C. P. Curtis, Jr., G. F. Noyes, A. B. Crawford, T. B. Price, O. C. Harriman, B. P. Leeb, B. D. Bromley, L. F. Dabbing, L. F. Eaton, M. D. Truesdale, R. C. Welles, L. M. Marshall, H. C. Sneath, F. H. Brownell, Jr., R. I. Stringham, M. B. Butler, V. C. Chambers, W. C. Rickerson, E. C. Riley, H. B. Davis, J. L. Rodgers, Jr., T. G. Hunter, I. A. Chapman, E. P. Street, D. D. Smeal, Jr., R. H. Finlay, A. Coolidge, C. F. Ames, Jr., W. H. Sanford, A. V. Hall, H. E. Guild, L. C. Seavers, E. Kness, F. B. Thorne, B. F. McGuckin, G. C. Cutler, Jr., R. T. Guilford, L. A. Wiggins, H. A. Thornton, A. K. Dunbar, W. D. Arnold, A. B. Homer, J. C. Hurd, C. B. Herd, A. D. Murray, I. O'Rourke, B. D. W. Ewing, A. Bosl, D. S. Sexton, H. M. Dyckman, C. M. Gile, F. M. Knight, H. W. Brooks, J. B. Bergs, E. W. Taylor, M. L. Dunn, J. W. Ryan, G. Gregory, Jr., E. S. Barker, E. K. Hoover, W. Antrim, L. C. Murdoch, J. N. Leonard, H. G. Anderson, E. Nelson, A. E. Childs, D. G. Schmitz, T. C. Parsons, J. M. Connally, E. Ocumphaa, 3d, L. Oliphant, A. McL. Bartley, W. O. Kenney, T. Buel, J. F. A. Davis, E. Debovoe, J. E. Sayler, J. E. Marsh, T. Briscoe, G. Hubbard, Jr., H. E. Barden, E. Denton, Jr., W. P. McCoy, R. Henshaw, D. Scott, J. B. Waller, Jr., R. S. Thompson, P. W. Busby, T. C. Nicholls, Jr., R. T. Smith, P. Lee, H. M. Birmingham, R. E. Wheeler, R. N. Hoechle, F. H. Bosshay, T. C. Briggs, A. T. Lyman, E. H. Parkins, A. V. Jannotta, E. D. King, E. G. Schmidheiser, L. H. Davidson, H. E. Cee, Jr., G. P. Kaecher, N. D. Weir, V. C. Bixby, H. W. Kitchell, V. S. Church, J. M. Shoemaker, C. Bennett, R. R. Gleason, W. M. Akin, J. P. Burlingham, T. W. Allen, H. Hilton-Green, D. H. Frantz, J. Garey, L. Jacob, F. M. Orton, A. Loewy, N. C. Elkin, K. O. Kennedy, B. J. Dayton, P. J. Drake, P. M. Morrison, J. A. Sweetser, F. R. Bowes, R. E. Baldwin, L. S. Pettit, J. F. English, W. A. Smith, N. B. Wolfe, A. R. Parkhurst, H. N. French, E. M. Shingler, P. R. Webb, J. B. Perlman, W. H. Parsons, Jr., E. V. K. Richards, E. R. Payson, Jr., H. L. M. Capron, S. Wainwright, Jr., L. S. Davidson, H. Evans, B. D. Folwell, E. H. Ellison, Jr., F. D. Harrower, E. B. Dunphy, E. C. Harsen, A. L. McKaig, J. H. Magee, L. Schwab, D. S. Moore, J. H. Russell, W. S. Crocker, C. K. Wallace, J. I. Wyde, S. F. Fuller, E. N. Crozman, Jr., L. P. Scott, F. Pettit, Jr., W. W. Burnham, H. M. Lambertson, L. Bradford, A. E. Bartlett, J. G. Quinby, Jr., W. L. Kimball, J. B. Clapp, E. L. Ward, F. S. Wilson, W. E. Chase, Jr., A. W. Findeisen, B. Norman, Jr., L. S. Taylor, C. E. A. Spiegel, M. Phinney, B. F. Schaufler, G. M. Gay, G. F. Newton, Jr., A. Lee, M. J. Quinn, Jr., W. L. G. Gibson, J. S. Distaso, Jr., H. G. Taylor, R. S. Walker, J. Winlock, J. E. Kelly, A. H. Haaren, H. J. Wright, C. Higgins, J. S. Bauman, S. M. Hassell, Jr., C. H. Culb, J. B. Burnham, O. M. Boswell, Jr., J. L. Redmond, F. Brooks, T. L. Entwistle, J. L. Graham, M. Pope, C. O. W. Sparkman, J. deK. Bowen, R. J. Orr, W. W. Baer, M. A. Stutcliffe, A. D. Bullock, F. W. Hobbs, Jr., A. Stillwell, O. B. Jennings, J. M. Owens, F. M. Hampton, C. S. Chisolm, L. K. Howe, T. C. Marceau, Jr., L. S. Moll, C. C. Savage, Jr., O. P. Shattuck, L. M. Pratt, Jr., J. U. Lemmon, Jr., A. D. Richardson, H. L. Durfee, J. G. Rayley, W. Durfee, Jr., C. J. Mattson, C. Shields, O. McN. Richardson, R. V. Dolan, J. H. Minnis, F. W. Johns, G. W. Burden, W. K. B. Urquhart, H. J. Kline, T. C. Jones, R. Williams, J. O. Holcomb, J. G. Cross, P. L. Coddington, W. I. Stiles, G. E. Finlay, E. M. McIlvain, A. Kimball, E. M. Jaeger, F. M. Smith, H. M. Wright, E. E. Sheridan, K. C. Downey, C. J. Koehler, J. W. Gale, G. W. Ayer, N. L. FORTIN, J. P. Holland, C. E. Miller, B. H. Baker, F. H. Storms, C. A. Wood, K. C. Woodruff, G. W. Palmer, 3d, B. A. Grimaldi, F. L. McNally, T. D. Shepherd, G. J. O'Neill, A. J. Porter, C. A. Winter, T. T. Hassell, E. M. Burnett, S. H. Freshwater, T. N. Daugherty, R. A. Beck and J. W. Chapman.

Mach. T. A. Graham to be an ensign in the Navy, temporary, from Aug. 15, 1917.

Officers to be ensigns, temporary, from Jan. 15, 1918: A. O. Knutel, F. Jurgenssen, J. M. Quinlan, G. C. Watkins, F. Strothe, H. F. Lake and W. W. Hedges.

Enlisted men to be ensigns, temporary, from Jan. 15, 1918: J. H. Hickie, R. E. Hunter, E. Webb, E. E. Church, T. Gilmore, A. P. Paradis, H. H. Mochon, J. M. Williams, F. H. Lemon, O. J. Gullickson, R. P. Pitchford, H. A. Naille, L. F. Brodie, H. L. Wilcox and O. A. Stewart.

Officers of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns in Navy, temporary, from Jan. 15, 1918: P. C. Hatch, H. E. Herrick, L. Soule and T. J. Bryce.

MARINE CORPS.

Capt. John Marston, 3d, to be a major, temporary, from May 22, 1917.

First lieutenants to be captains, temporary, from July 26, 1917: K. Green, J. E. Snow, H. L. Jones, H. O. Martin and R. J. Woodrich.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, temporary, from Aug. 28, 1917: B. J. Mansfield, E. D. Kalbfleisch, C. G. Hicks, G. H. Kaesmerling, C. Mitchell and L. D. Hermle.

Temporary second lieutenant to be a second lieutenant for a probationary two years from Dec. 14, 1917: M. A. Richal.

Temporary second lieutenant to be a second lieutenant for a probationary two years from Jan. 15, 1918: W. E. Shealy.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GENERAL ORDERS.

G.O. 341, Nov. 7, 1917, Navy Dept., awards a medal of honor and a gratuity of \$100 to Patrick McGunigal, ship's fitter, first class, attached to the U.S.S. Huntington, for extraordinary heroism.

G.O. 342, Nov. 18, 1917, Navy Dept., suspends G.O. No. 78 during the period of the war.

G.O. 243, Nov. 15, 1917, Navy Dept., announces the following changes in names of vessels which are being taken over by the Navy for use as mine planters: S.S. Massachusetts is U.S.S. Shawmut; Bunker Hill to Argostok; El Siglo to Canandaigua; El Cid to Canonicus; El Rio to Housatonic; El Dia to Roanoke; Jefferson to Quinnebaug; Hamilton to

Saranac.

G.O. 344, Nov. 16, 1917, Navy Dept., relates to accounts of destroyers and small vessels.

G.O. 345, Nov. 17, 1917, Navy Dept., announces that the following names are assigned to mine sweepers Nos. 1 to 36, inclusive, now under construction and authorized: No. 1, Lapwing; 2, Owl; 3, Robin; 4, Swallow; 5, Tanager; 6, Cardinal; 7, Oriole; 8, Curlew; 9, Finch; 10, Heron; 11, Condor; 12, Plover; 13, Turkey; 14, Woodcock; 15, Quail; 16, Partridge; 17, Eider; 18, Thrush; 19, Avocet; 20, Bobolink; 21, Lark; 22, Widgeon; 23, Teal; 24, Brant; 25, Kingfisher; 26, Rail; 27, Pigeon; 28, Falcon; 29, Osprey; 30, Seagull; 31, Tern; 32, Flamingo; 33, Penguin; 34, Swan; 35, Whippoorwill; 36, Bittern.

G.O. 346, Nov. 19, 1917, Navy Dept., announces that the Naval War College now issues a certificate in the form of a letter in the case of each officer who satisfactorily completes the extension course by correspondence. The original of this letter is forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation for filing with the officer's official record, and a duplicate is sent to the officer concerned.

G.O. 347, Nov. 19, 1917, Navy Dept., announces the following changes in names of naval vessels: U.S.S. Nokomis I to Kwasiind; U.S.S. Nokomis II to Nokomis.

G.O. 349, Nov. 22, 1917, Navy Dept., publishes price list of clothing, etc., U.S.M.C.

G.O. 350, Dec. 4, 1917, Navy Dept., announces that destroyers Nos. 99 to 102, inclusive, and Nos. 104 to 118, inclusive, are hereby assigned names as follows: No. 99, Luce; 100, Maury; 101, Lansdale; 102, Mahan; 103, Champlain; 105, Mugford; 106, Chew; 107, Hazelwood; 108, Williams; 109, Crane; 110, Hart; 111, Ingraham; 112, Ludlow; 113, Rathbun; 114, Talbot; 115, Waters; 116, Dent; 117, Dorsey; 118, Les.

C.M.O. 75, DEC. 15, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Chief Mach. Thomas W. Smith, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. on June 20, 1917, at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the following charges:

Charge II: Drunkenness (one specification). Charge II: Disrespectful in language and deportment to his superior officer while in the execution of his office (one specification).

Findings.—The court found the specification of the first charge "not proved," the accused of that charge "not guilty," and acquitted the accused of the same; the specification of the

second charge "proved," and the accused "guilty" of the second charge.

Sentence.—To lose \$50 per month of his pay for a period of six months.

Action of the Secretary of the Navy.—The proceedings, findings and sentence were approved, but the sentence is mitigated by Secretary Daniels to the loss of \$25 per month of his pay for a period of six months.

C.M.O. 85, DEC. 27, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Mach. Arthur H. Hoffman, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. on Dec. 7, 1917, at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on the following charges:

Charge I: Absence from station and duty after his leave had expired (two specifications). Charge II: Breaking arrest (one specification). Charge III: Disobeying the lawful order of the Secretary of the Navy (one specification).

Findings.—The court found the specifications of the first charge "proved by piecemeal," and the accused "guilty" of the first charge; the specification of the second charge "proved," and the accused "guilty" of the second charge; and the specification of the third charge "not proved," the accused of the third charge "not guilty," and acquitted the accused of the third charge.

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the United States naval service and to be imprisoned for a period of two years at hard labor. The sentence was confirmed by President Wilson.

C.M.O. 87, DEC. 29, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. Comdr. Francis B. Driscoll, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. on Oct. 29, 1917, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on the following charges:

Charge I: Drunkenness on duty (one specification). Charge II: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline (three specifications). Charge III: Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals (one specification).

Findings.—The court found the specification of the first charge "not proved," the accused "not guilty" of the first charge, and acquitted the accused of that charge; the first specification of the second charge "proved in part," the second specification of the second charge "not proved," the third specification of the second charge "not proved," and the accused "not guilty" of the third charge.

Sentence.—To be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy.

Recommendation to Clemency.—A recommendation to clemency was made, signed by three of the five members of the court. In consideration of the fact that the accused has been in the service a very short time, the error in judgment which caused him to commit the offense, as, in their opinion, due to his possessing in excess of two qualities very desirable in a naval officer, namely, zeal and initiative.

The Department returned the record of the proceedings to the court for the purpose of reconsidering its finding on the second charge.

The court revoked its former finding on the first specification of the second charge, substituted therefor a finding of "not proved," found the accused "not guilty" of the second charge, and acquitted the accused of that charge.

The Judge Advocate General on Dec. 29, 1917, recommended that the proceedings, findings and acquittal be approved, and that he be released from arrest and restored to duty. The Secretary of the Navy approved this.

C.M.O. 2, JAN. 8, 1918, NAVY DEPT.

Ensign Alfred H. Anthony, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. on Dec. 24, 1917, at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., and found guilty of absence from station and duty after leave had expired (one specification).

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the U.S. naval service. The sentence was confirmed by President Wilson.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea or to shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Capts. P. Andrews, J. S. McLean; Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Caskey, R. A. White; Lieuts. F. J. Comerford, R. R. Claghorn; Lieut. (J.G.) H. M. Horne; Ensigns F. Kinne (T), F. Seefeld (T); Asst. Surgs. D. B. Kirby, C. S. Reves, De F. T. Layton, R. A. Gilbert; Asst. Paym. K. C. Root; Act. Chaplains S. W. McClelland, P. L. Mitchell; Bsns. A. V. Holmes (T); Gunners C. R. Ripley (T), S. B. McLaughlin (T); Mach. D. H. Haring (T); Carpenters A. J. L. Hook (T), D. A. Allen (T), R. A. Dill (T), R. E. Walp (T), J. J. McMahon (T), A. B. McKeel (T), E. P. Hudgins (T); Pharmas. N. W. Parks, R. H. Stanley (T).

To shore duty—Rear Admirals J. D. McDonald, S. S. Wood, A. F. Fecheler; Lieut. Comdras. C. A. Bonvillian, F. L. Reichmuth; Lieuts. M. Hudson, H. Hoogeworth; Lieut. (J.G.) J. W. Mergot (T); Ensigns F. Myers (T), W. De Fries (T), A. Stuart (T), R. E. Denny (T), P. R. Abrams (T), C. R. Fogg (T), G. R. Veth (T), H. F. Gray (T), E. H. Price, F. J. Mayer (T), H. H. Huxford (T); Asst. Surg. E. A. Stephens; Dental Surg. M. R. Harrison; Asst. Paym. W. S. Hullfish; Asst. Naval Constr. E. W. Smith (T), O. P. Baker (T), A. B. Blesco, W. R. Thomas (T), A. Tuckner (T); Act. Chaplain A. N. Park; Bsns. R. Monks (T), A. D. Holland (T); Gunner E. Sirbeck (T); Mach. G. Grosch (T), P. P. Zeller (T), R. C. Littlefield (T); Act. Pay Clerk A. J. McDaniel (T).

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

WEST POINT.

West Point, Feb. 6, 1918.

The cadet musical clubs gave an unusually good concert on Saturday evening at Memorial Hall under the auspices of the Dialectic Society. The Glee Club of eighty-six members, under the directorship of Mr. P. C. Mayer, the Mandolin Club and the cadet band combined to entertain with a program of varied musical interest, which pleased the large audience present. On Sunday afternoon the U.S.M.A. band gave an orchestral concert at Memorial Hall, assisted by Miss Reilda Reisman, vocalist. Both singer and orchestra were much enjoyed.

Mrs. L. A. Beard, wife of Captain Beard, now stationed at Fort Sill, has been visiting West Point for a few days, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ivens Jones and later of Mrs. Ennis, who gave a dinner for Mrs. Beard on Wednesday, when other guests were Mrs. Nye, Mrs. Walter D. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Ivens Jones. Major and Mrs. Bull had dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Martin, Major and Mrs. Coiner, Capt. and Mrs. Gano.

Capt. and Mrs. Brewer had visiting them for a few days recently Captain Brewer's sister, Mrs. J. R. Petter, of New York. Mrs. Brewer had a few ladies come in for tea on Tuesday to meet Mrs. Petter. Major and Mrs. Wilkes' guests at dinner on Wednesday were Mrs. Petter, Captain Dick, Capt. and Mrs. Brewer. Col. and Mrs. Carter entertained at dinner on Thursday for Mrs. Nye, Mrs. Ennis and Capt. and Mrs. Ivens Jones.

Major and Mrs. Coiner's guests at dinner on Tuesday were Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Pillans, Capt. and Mrs. Phelan. Mrs. Morrison had two tables of bridge on Friday, the prize-winners being Mrs. Holt and Mrs. Torrey. Miss Lois Whitin and Miss Elizabeth Lafell were guests of Major and Mrs. Bull for over Sunday.

Col. and Mrs. Carter's guests over the week-end were Mrs. Townsley and Miss Helen Townsley. The bachelors officers of the Class of 1913 who are stationed here gave a dinner at the club on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. William Pell, of Garden City, L.I., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Morrison on Sunday.

Two very pretty parties for the younger set gave much pleasure. Coleman Timberlake entertained at dinner on Friday for the Misses Kelsey Martin, Beverly Smith, Mary Stuart, Virginia Walther, Betsy McAlister and William Ennis, Coleman Carter, Harrison and Edward Markham, Manuel Asensio. Dancing followed. Miss Ella Sue Henderson entertained with a pretty birthday party on Wednesday to celebrate her seven years. Among those there were the Misses Alice Torrey, Constance Gano, Devia Mitchell, and Masters Pat Carter, Ted Timberlake, Dick Coiner, Mathew Thompson, Egerton Smith, Kimball Brown, Donald Phelan, and Gabriel Asensio.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. Thorpe, who read her paper on "The Early History of California"; current events were given by Mrs. Underhill. Recently elected members are Mesdames Matheson, Crittenden and Bradford. There were five tables at the Monday Bridge Club, and the winners were Mesdames Knudsen, Wilkes, Underhill, Nichols and Moreton. The Tuesday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Chilton.

The Army's hockey five put another game to its credit on Feb. 2 when it defeated the Massachusetts Aggies on Stuart rink by a score of 2 to 1, these points being made in the first half. The Army line-up and summary: Nichols, g.; Oliphant, p.; Everts, c.p.; Boyd, c.; Post, r.; Bartlett, l.w.; Rice, r.w. Goals: First half—Boyd, in 9:40; Post, in 17:20. Substitution—Long for Rice. Referee—Capt. Joseph W. Viner, U.S.A.

The Army basketball team had an off day when they met a Crescent Athletic Club five made up of former college players, the score standing 14 to 4, in favor of the visitors. At the end of the first half the Army score was blank to the visitors 6. It was not until the middle of the second half that the Army scored its four points. The Army line-up and summary: Hahn, r.f.; Gorman, l.f.; Vidal, c.; Keyser, r.g.; Wells, l.g. Field goals—Shrader. Foul goals—Shrader (2). Substitutions—Ericson for Hahn, Shrader for Gorman, Kreber for Keyser, Niles for Wells.

The Army's plebe basketball team played the best game of the day, so far as scoring went, beating the Pedit Institute five by a score of 32 to 27, making 19 to 9 points in the first half. The Army line-up and summary: McCarthy, r.f.; Cranston, l.f.; Heineke, c.; Barrick, r.g.; Wolff, l.g. Goals from field—McCarthy, Cranston (8), Heineke (5), Wolff. Goals from foul—Cranston (3). Substitutions—Sheedy for Wolff.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 7, 1918.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, hoisted his flag here as rear admiral at ten o'clock Monday morning on the U.S.S. *Reina Mercedes*. There were no ceremonies beyond raising the pennant. The ship on which this naval formality took place made a happy coincident of events. The Admiral took part in the action July 3, 1898, off Santiago with Cervera's fleet, and the capture of the *Reina Mercedes* was one of the consequences of that battle. Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Pegram, U.S.N., will have charge of the training of the remaining class of Naval Reserve officers, now at the Naval Academy receiving a sixteen weeks' course of instruction.

Rear Admiral Eberle has again come to the rescue of naval families residing in Annapolis. Having an oversupply of fuel temporarily on hand, by permission of the authorities at Washington he has issued a small quantity of coal again to the families of officers and seamen living in the city outside of the Academy.

Lieut. Charles Gladden, U.S.N., who recently joined his wife and child here, left on Monday, accompanied by his family. Mrs. Robert Milligan, widow of Rear Admiral Milligan, U.S.N., and daughter, Miss Mollie Milligan, are at Carvel Hall here for the winter.

Lieutenant Commander Henderson, U.S.N., who has been spending several days with his family here, has returned to his ship.

News was received here on Thursday last of the death at Lowell, Mass., of Mr. Hamilton Burrage, father of Capt. Guy Hamilton Burrage, U.S.N. The deceased was eighty-one years of age. The Right Rev. George Allen Beecher, D.D., bishop of Western Nebraska, preached at the Naval Academy Chapel on Sunday morning.

Immediately after the awarding of certificates to the officers of the Naval Reserve Corps here on Friday, Ensign (T.) Leslie Aldridge Wiggins, U.S.N., and Miss Vivian Viola Van Dyke were united in marriage in the Naval Academy Chapel by Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N. Both the bride and groom are residents of Rome, N.Y. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. James H. Hooke, of that city. The best man was Ensign Richard Williams, of Philadelphia, a classmate of the groom.

Mrs. G. H. Burrage, wife of Captain Burrage, U.S.N., and her daughters, Misses Meta Hamilton and Mary Graham Burrage, are with Mrs. Carroll Storrs Alden at Wardour, near Annapolis, for the winter. Secretary Daniels and Mrs. Daniels, Lieutenant Commander Sparrow, aid to the Secretary, and Rear Admiral Leigh Palmer were guests on Thursday and Friday of Captain Eberle and Mrs. Eberle, while attending the ceremony of presenting certificates to the officers of the Naval Reserve Corps who had finished the sixteen weeks' course at the Naval Academy.

Several hours before they received their certificates on Friday the Second Officers' Training Class, Naval Academy, issued a register of their class. The booklet, which consists of forty pages, begins with a fine portrait of Comdr. O. E. Smith, U.S.N., the assistant in training, who had charge of the class. Then follow a list of states and the number of officers from each state, the naval districts from which each class comes, their home addresses, the membership of each of the four companies of the battalion, photographic groups of each battalion, and a great number of illustrations of the work of the officers and of their quarters. It is understood that another class of Naval Reserve officers will enter the Naval Academy on Monday next to begin a sixteen weeks' course in naval training.

Samuel Mitchell, a pay clerk at the Naval Academy, who left here suddenly in September last with his accounts about \$2,000 short and who was in January arrested in Atlanta, has been brought here and placed on the U.S.S. *Reina Mercedes*, the

Academy station ship, where he awaits trial by a military board.

Richard Glendon, of Boston, who has so successfully coached the Navy in rowing for twelve years past, has arrived here and has begun the training of the rowing squad. He is handicapped, as are all athletic trainers, by the busy work of the midshipmen induced by the war.

With a record of not having lost a match in the last three years, the swimming team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Boston, all but met their masters when they went up against the tank men of the Naval Academy Feb. 2. The meet resulted in a tie at 25 points and was the most stubbornly fought that has ever been witnessed in the Navy. The Navy went into a lead of 5 points when they captured the 160-yard relay race, but after that the Tech swimmers made a bitter fight for every inch of water. The relay race was won by the Navy by about twelve yards. Greene, of the Boston Polys, swam an excellent race in the 220-yard event, which he won, and so did Bolan, who finished second. In the plunge for distance, both Crowell and Campbell, of the Navy, were the superiors of Wales and Winn. Each went across the 60-foot tank, but Crowell did the distance in greater speed. The 100-yard dash was won by Untersee, captain of the Techs, incidentally the star individual performer of the meet, who also won the 40-yard dash, was second in the 40-yard back stroke, and also swam in the relay.

The Naval Academy basketball players won from the five of the New York University on the armory court this afternoon by the decisive count of 42 to 9. The New Yorkers were completely outclassed in all departments of the game, and their chances of caging the ball were few and far between, so strong was the defensive work of the Navy guards. Olsen and Welch, the Navy forwards, again starred, although Captain Allen at center also got in some good looks.

The sports at the Naval Academy for the ensuing week are: Saturday, Feb. 9—Wrestling, Navy vs. Lehigh University; swimming, Navy vs. Pittsburgh. In the evening, informal hop. Saturday, Feb. 16—Wrestling, Navy vs. University of Pennsylvania; gymnasium, Navy vs. University of Pennsylvania.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Feb. 6, 1918.

Mrs. Samuel Reber has returned after a week's visit in Washington. Last week her father, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, was her guest for a short visit.

The meetings of the Red Cross Auxiliary No. 172 are held regularly on Thursdays, morning and afternoon, at the club house. Mrs. William A. Mann is chairman and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith is treasurer. The work in hand is the making of standard surgical dressings for U.S. military relief.

A formal hop was given at the club house on the evening of Feb. 1. During Lent, Feb. 18 to March 31, formal hops will be omitted. The usual informal dances will be given every Friday night.

The dances of the Fort Jay Social Club of enlisted men of the post on Tuesday nights are largely attended and are more successful than ever before in the history of the club.

SAINT AUGUSTINE NOTES.

St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 4, 1918.

Brig. Gen. William M. Wherry, U.S.A., retired, is passing the winter with his daughter, Mrs. Dickman, in St. Augustine. The General is enjoying better health than on previous visits. Mrs. Hine, wife of Col. John L. Hine, U.S.A., accompanied her father from Cincinnati, and is remaining here.

Brig. Gen. Richard L. Hoxie, U.S.A., retired, and his young bride are cosily domiciled in a cottage in St. Augustine for the winter. Mrs. Snyder, wife of Capt. Oliver F. Snyder, U.S.A. (Lieut. Col., Ord., N.A.), is spending the winter months in St. Augustine. Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolfe, U.S.A., retired, and wife are renewing friendships of former seasons in St. Augustine.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired, and his beautiful and bright daughter, Miss Davis, who, by the way, is foremost in all social functions in the ancient city, are estimable additions to the friends of the Army and Navy colony in St. Augustine. Brig. Gen. M. D. Hardin, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Hardin are occupying their winter cottage in St. Augustine.

It is, of course, understood that the ladies of the Army colony in St. Augustine, Fla., are devoting their time to Red Cross work, for it's knit, knit, purl and dropping a stitch all the time and swelling the number of sweaters, socks and helmets going out to "our boys." Mrs. Anna M. Marcotte, wife of Capt. Henry Marcotte, U.S.A., retired, is chairman of the St. John's County First Chapter American Red Cross, and with the aid of the 100 or more willing knitters has been able to send hundreds of the needed knitted articles to "our boys." Mrs. Marcotte, from the experience in the cold blizzards of the Dakotas, designed and, with the help of friends, made several hundred eiderdown helmets or hoods for the men doing guard duty in the western cantonments, a number going to Camp Grant, Ill., to the care of General Kennon, who not only saw the great need of the helmet, but suggested a simpler way of making them and adding to their comfort. The ladies at once saw the benefit of General Kennon's suggestion and have since sent to him several hundred; also a lot of knitted socks. Camp Hancock is also being furnished the eiderdown helmets.

Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Winslow are expected to arrive in St. Augustine this week, consequently their host of loving and admiring friends are on the alert to be first in welcoming the gallant salt sea veteran and his attractive wife.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Feb. 2, 1918.

Major and Mrs. Irving J. Palmer entertained at a dinner and dance. The officers were all classmates of Major Palmer's, West Point, 1907, and the first reunion has proven so happy that Major and Mrs. Palmer will be hosts each month to members of this class. Those to answer "here" on Thursday evening were Col. H. H. Arnold and Mrs. Arnold, Col. T. H. Bane and Mrs. Bane, Major and Mrs. B. Castle, Major and Mrs. F. H. Coleman, Major and Mrs. A. W. Maish, Majors William L. Martin and William C. McChord, Mesdames Max S. Murray and Lewis H. Watkins, Col. James G. Steese, Major and Mrs. H. L. Watson, Major Charles H. White and Major and Mrs. Richard Park.

The two-story brick building on this post that was the scene of a fire a few weeks ago is now being repaired. The origin of the fire has been definitely placed, by the confession of an enlisted man who has been working in and around this house in charge of a squad of men, and is a pyromaniac.

Capt. and Mrs. John F. Conklin have taken quarters No. 12 of the line. Mrs. Conklin has assisted the ladies on the post in the receiving party at the series of tea dances that have been enjoyed every two weeks during the season at the officers' club. Major and Mrs. Irving J. Palmer entertained at dinner Jan. 26 for Gen. Frederick V. Abbot and Mrs. Abbot and Capt. and Mrs. Frederick K. Nolton. Later Major and Mrs. Palmer and their guests went to the officers' club to attend the fourth and last of the series of tea dances. Mrs. Abbot and Mrs. Palmer were members of the receiving line.

Mrs. James J. Murphy, wife of Lieutenant Murphy, acting adjutant, is being welcomed as a member of the line. Mrs. Murphy journeyed from Fort Leavenworth to join her husband on this post. The officers on this post recently were hosts at a luncheon party given at their club to a number of visiting Italian gentlemen, members of a committee from their country who were visiting at Washington.

Capt. Thomas J. Scully and Mrs. Scully have lately joined the colony on this post and are living at No. 11. Mrs. I. H. Mitchell and Miss Frances Mitchell, mother and sister of Col. William A. Mitchell and of the wife of Col. Harold C. Fiske, C.E., have gone to Montgomery, Ala., to spend the rest of the

winter. Mrs. and Miss Mitchell made many warm friends while visiting at the home of Col. and Mrs. Fiske, on this post.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 27, 1918.

The name of this post has recently been changed from Camp Chickamauga to Camp Forrest, in honor of Gen. N. B. Forrest, an illustrious Southern general who fought at Shiloh and was a native of Tennessee. This camp has the distinction of having four distinct administrative headquarters within its borders. Col. Xavier Reille, of the French army, spent a few days here during this week, inspecting the training camp and the details of operation.

Lieut. J. E. Chester, chaplain of the 53d Infantry, is away on a leave of ten days. On Jan. 18 the officers of the 55th Infantry entertained with a dinner party in honor of the opening of the new club house, which has just been completed.

The men at Camp McLean are practicing with real hand grenades, and instruction in bombing is also progressing. "The Man of the Hour," given by Chattanooga's local talent, will be given in the theater at Civic Center for the benefit of the soldiers in the near future. The date has not yet been set. Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Dalton have left the post and gone to Bloomington, Ind., where Captain Dalton has accepted a detail at the University of Indiana. They will both be genuinely missed, as they have made many friends at this post.

Capt. Martyn H. Shute has arrived and taken over the duties of officer in charge of construction. Miss Zerby, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., is at the Hotel Patten while on a visit to her brother, Captain Zerby. Mrs. Marion Gorton and daughter, of Waterproof, La., are at the Park Hotel. Dr. Gordon is with the Medical Corps. Captain Stroth, of the Medical Corps, has been attached to the Quartermaster Corps at this post for detail.

A lecture was given to the men in the training camp on Tuesday night on "The Psychology of the War" by Major Major Owensby, M.R.C. Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Betts have received a message announcing the safe arrival of Lieutenant Betts in France. The Godmothers Club netted \$250 for the organization from the proceeds of their dance given on Wednesday evening at the Hotel Patten. About 200 guests were present, including a number of Army people.

Major LeBoutillier is expecting his wife and family to come here to reside within a few weeks. Mrs. LeBoutillier made many friends on her brief stay at this post in the summer. Major LeBoutillier is at the medical officers' training camp.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1918.

The most welcome arrival at Fort Porter in many months was the coming of John Baker, Jr., the infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. John Baker.

Since the departure of the three medical units the post has settled down to its usual winter quiet existence. The last unit to depart was the Pennsylvania. These men, many of them prominent in the medical and social world of Philadelphia and the state, made hosts of friends in Buffalo, and it was with great regret that orders prevented them from saying good-bye to anyone.

Gen. William Mann returned from the Philippines and China the summer of 1909 and came at once to Buffalo and Fort Porter and he and Mrs. Mann endeared themselves to all who came in contact with them and these devoted friends have followed the upward career of the General and rejoices in command at Governors Island and of this part of the world.

A company of festive-looking Highlanders will soon occupy quarters at the 74th and put some life and light into the deserted armory.

Dr. Goodrich and Dr. Browning have been added recently to the medical staff at Fort Porter. Lieutenant Hodges has also been sent here for duty, and occupies No. 4. Mrs. Deshler Whiting was hostess of a luncheon party on Tuesday for Miss Lyon, Miss Jane Meade Welch, the Buffalo historian and sister of Gen. Samuel Welch, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Held. Mrs. Whitney had as her guest Mrs. William L. Reed, who was in the city for a week playing in "Alexander Hamilton." Mrs. Reed, who is the wife of Captain Reed, U.S.A., takes her maiden name, Katherine Haden, on the stage.

Mrs. Ralph Lister is expecting a visit from her sister, Mrs. Shunk, en route to New York from Waco, Texas, where Captain Shunk was stationed before going to France.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Jan. 28, 1918.

Mrs. Wilson entertained Monday evening for Miss Mordelle Sargent, of Pittsburgh. Miss Helen Hepburn and Miss Marion Holmes, of Ocean Grove, N.J., are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Holmes. In their honor an informal party was given by Capt. and Mrs. Holmes on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday Mrs. Holmes entertained the ladies of the post at tea.

Dr. McGowan, of Pittsburgh, on Thursday evening gave a splendid talk at the Y.M.C.A.; Mrs. Bennett sang. On Friday evening the officers of the post gave a dance in the post exchange. The guests from away included Mrs. Jefferson, Miss Louise Jefferson, Miss Jester, of Delaware City; Mrs. Gage's guests, Miss Rees and Mrs. Gayle Hoskins, of Wilmington; Capt. and Mrs. Holmes' guests, Miss Holmes and Miss Hepburn, of Ocean Grove; Mrs. Donovan's guest, Miss Marion Mellen, of Bryn Mawr; Mrs. Wilson's guests, Mrs. Horn, wife of Captain Horn, and Miss Marion Long, of Philadelphia. Before the dance Mrs. Donovan entertained at dinner for Miss Mellen and Miss Nolan, Lieutenant Herr, Troutman and Sisko. Mrs. Wilson's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Horn, Miss Long and Lieutenants Weaver and Walker.

Capt. and Mrs. Burroughs left Saturday for Philadelphia. Captain Burroughs has a three weeks' sick leave. Lieutenant Makin, Dental Corps, has reported for duty, and Dr. Lothring has returned from Pigeon Point. Chaplain Covell is spending the week-end with his family in Boston.

Lieut. and Mrs. Renstrom are entertaining Mrs. Scholl and little Warren, wife and son of Lieutenant Schell. Capt. and Mrs. Holmes entertained Mrs. Wilson and Lieutenants Woodward, Bunting and Diamond on Saturday evening. Captain Stewart, now stationed at Pigeon Point, was on the post Friday, and Lieutenant Gauntlett came down for the dance.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 4, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. H. F. Ayres entertained at dinner on Jan. 26 in honor of Mrs. Charles Ayres, Miss Izard, Capt. and Mrs. Pepper, Captain Tries and Captain Parsons. Colonel Light gave a dinner the same evening at the Chamberlin, having as his guests Major and Mrs. H. F. Lincoln, Captain Riley and Lieutenant Clark. Mrs. Ayres gave a tea at the Chamberlin on Jan. 25 for Mesdames Bettison, Bennett, Burns and Miss Ballard.

A charity bridge was held at the Chamberlin by the Red Cross on Thursday. About 300 ladies participated, realizing for the organization about \$200. Major E. Reynolds left for Washington on Sunday for a three-day business trip. Mrs. R. F. Hall returned to the post on Saturday after an extended visit with her mother in South Carolina.

Col. and Mrs. Ayres had as dinner guests Saturday Major and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, Major and Mrs. R. F. Boirne and Capt. and Mrs. Walton. Mrs. A. H. Sunderland left on Thursday for Philadelphia, where she will visit her brother, Lieut. C. Brandt, U.S.N. Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Winlock and Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Green entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin on Friday for Major and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, Miss Winslow and Captain Peacock.

Capt. Maurice Willert went to Washington Sunday, expecting to return in a few days. Major and Mrs. F. H. Lin-

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coln's dinner guests Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Hall and Mrs. Brandt. Mrs. F. M. Green left for Washington Saturday for a short visit with her father, at Fort Myer.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 22, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindsay Armstead have returned from their wedding trip and will make their home for the present with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ainsworth, Court street, Portsmouth. Mr. Armstead is the son of the late Naval Constr. and Mrs. Samuel Armstead. Miss Mary McKaye, guest of Miss Marjorie Eldredge, has left to be the guest of friends in New York before returning to her home in Newport, R.I. Surg. Henry E. Jenkins is on short leave to be with his family here. Mr. Hamilton C. Albaugh, U.S.N.R.F., who is stationed at the naval base, is spending the winter with his brother-in-law and sister, Surg. and Mrs. J. B. Pollard, in the Weyanoke. Miss Anne Groner is the guest of Mrs. Keller E. Rockey at her home, "Lakeside," Crystal Lake, Virginia Beach. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Strauss have left for Washington.

Surg. R. B. Henry had a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tunstall, Miss Roberta Newton and Captain Gage, of the British army. At another dinner at the club Saturday covers were laid for Misses Marjorie Eldredge, Mary MacKaye, of Newport, R.I.; Capt. D. S. Lenzner, C.A.C., and Lieut. Owen Barry, C.A.C., of Fort Monroe.

Mrs. S. E. Helm, guest of Constr. and Mrs. L. S. Border, has left for Old Point, where she will be a guest at the Chamberlin. Miss Dorothy Pickrell has returned to her home in Philadelphia, after being the guest of Surg. and Mrs. Washington B. Grove in the Naval Hospital Park.

Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten and little son have left to be guests of relatives in Raleigh, N.C. Mrs. Mathew Page Waller is a guest of Mrs. Tabbs at her country home, "Newstead," Gloucester county. Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Charles A. Costello, U.S.N., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Tisdale, in Portsmouth.

Mrs. G. C. Fawell had a luncheon Wednesday for her mother, Mrs. M. E. Grow, of Laramie, Wyo., and for Messrs. A. F. Murphy, of Brownwood, Texas; Philip Andrews, J. L. Jayne, L. S. Border; J. E. Nesbit, of Santa Ross, Cal.; J. D. Robnett, R. B. Sullivan and R. B. Sullivan, Jr. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Seymour and little son are guests at 400 Bute street.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29, 1918.

Constr. and Mrs. Lee S. Border, Lieut. and Mrs. H. K. Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. L. L. Lindley, and Mrs. J. E. Nesbit, of Santa Ross, Cal., formed a jolly party who enjoyed an oyster roast at Cape Henry on Saturday. Comdr. and Mrs. W. A. Smead, of Washington, are guests of Paymr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Buren. Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Charles E. Trebilby are spending two weeks in Washington and Pennsylvania. Mrs. E. C. Potter and Miss Elizabeth Potter, of Chicago, are guests of Surg. and Mrs. Ovid C. Foote, Portsmouth. Capt. and Mrs. Armstead K. Taylor, who were married last week in Galveston, have arrived in Greenville, S.C. Captain Taylor is in the Medical Reserve Corps and attached to Camp Sevier. Capt. Cary R. Wilson, U.S.A., who has been stationed at Madison Barracks, N.Y., has arrived to be the guest of his mother, Mrs. O. W. Wilson, Botetourt street.

Mrs. C. B. Ryan and the Misses Ryan have closed their home on Lynnhaven River and taken a house on Stockley Gardens for the remainder of the winter. Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates had a dinner Wednesday for Paymr. and Mrs. Brantz Mayer, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank C. Cook, Lieut. H. W. Smith and Constr. Harry G. Knox.

Last evening a large audience of Rotarians and their friends enjoyed a charming concert by the band from the Naval Training Station, under Bandmaster Adolph Davidson, U.S.N., ably assisted by Mrs. N. B. Joynes, Jr. The program was most artistic and greatly enjoyed.

Mrs. W. H. Wales and Miss Charlotte Wales, who have been spending some time in New York, have returned to their home in Colonial avenue. Paymr. and Mrs. H. N. Hartley had a dinner at the Country Club preceding the Saturday evening dance. Covers were laid for Miss Margaret Dudley, of Hampton, Va., and Lieut. Henry S. Clark, U.S.N. Many friends regret the departure of Civil Engr. and Mrs. R. C. Hollyday from this station. Mr. Hollyday has been public works officer in the yard for the last three years, during which time he has had charge of very important undertakings, including the construction of the 1,000-foot drydock in course of building and the development of the Schools tract for the extension of the yard. Civil Engineer Hollyday, with Mrs. Hollyday and family, left Sunday for New York, where he has been assigned to duty as public works officer of the New York Yard and 2d Naval District.

A charming musicalie was given at the Woman's Club on Thursday evening before a most appreciative audience, under the auspices of the music committee, Mrs. Lily Baird Leigh, chairman, when Messrs. Marmaduke Eide, pianiste and composer; Charles Swain, violinist, and Henry Schmidt, basso, and Miss Grace Shepard, accompanist, rendered a program. Messrs. Eide, Swain and Schmidt are members of the band at the naval base, and before entering the Service had appeared before many of the leading clubs in the West.

Mrs. B. S. Bullard and Master B. S. Bullard, Jr., who have been guests of Mrs. Bullard's father, Mr. Henry Williar, at Catonsville, Md., have returned to their home in Greenwich Court. Mrs. Henry N. Manney, Jr., who has been at Quantico for some time to be with Captain Manney, has returned to Norfolk and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. George Wilson, in Olney Court.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 31, 1918.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Oliver D. Norton, U.S.N., retired, now residing at Santa Barbara, Cal., are registered at Hotel del Coronado, where Mrs. Norton is recovering from a serious illness. Dr. Norton having been ordered to active duty abroad, Mrs. Norton will remain here.

In honor of the birthday anniversary of Capt. Albert A. Meyers, 125th Field Art., and in compliment to her guest, Miss Grace Sherpy, of Northfield, Minn., Mrs. Meyers entertained with a dinner party Saturday at her home in the Lodging Apartments. Capt. and Mrs. Wesley King and Major E. Le Roy Bourne were among the guests.

Mrs. Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., entertained with a dinner party Saturday at Hotel del Coronado in honor of Misses Helen Garrett and Cora Coleman, of San Francisco. Among those about the table were Admiral Fullam, Mrs. William G. Devreux, Major V. E. C. Dashwood, Capt. R. J. Pinto, of the British Army; Capt. R. A. Banon, Major Archibald Johnson, Lieut. E. Raymond Armsby, Lawrence B. McCreary and Lincoln, Mrs. Austin Sands and Miss Kathryn Meigs. Capt. R. J. Pinto, who is attached to the Coldstream Guards, in the British service, but who is temporarily on duty at Camp Kearny, was guest of honor at a dinner party at Hotel del Coronado on Sunday evening.

At the San Diego Hotel on Saturday evening a dance was given for the Utah men stationed at Camp Kearny. The hostesses included Mrs. Richard W. Young, wife of Colonel Young, commanding the 145th Artillery; Mrs. Wesley King, wife of Captain King, and Mrs. W. J. Beaton and Mrs. Josephine Geoghegan, of Salt Lake City. Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink was recently hostess at a dinner party at the U.S. Grant Hotel in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, N.A. Capt. Wallace C. Philcox and Morgan Vining were among those present.

Mrs. A. A. Ackerman, of this city, wife of Captain Ackerman, U.S.N., retired, now on duty, has left for a visit with her husband. Mrs. John Brennan is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Robert Skelton, wife of Lieutenant Skelton, U.S.N. Honoring Capt. Henry J. Miller, U.S.A., stationed at Rockwell Field Aviation School, and who is about to leave for a new post of duty, a dinner was given at Hotel del Coronado last

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evening. Brig. Gen. Edward A. Miller, U.S.A., has purchased the Avery home at Coronado and his family will soon take up their residence here. General Miller is stationed at present at San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Biles, of Portland, Ore., are visiting their son, Lieut. Alfred F. Biles, Jr., 21st Inf., U.S.A., and wife.

At baseball yesterday a nine from the 115th Sanitary Train at Camp Kearny defeated the Naval Training Station team by a score of 4 to 1.

On Monday while flying above Rockwell Field on North Island Sergt. William G. Lewis and Flying Cadet Wayne W. Ledger collided and pitched to the ground, both being seriously injured. Civilian Flying Instr. Ira Biffle, who was in Lewis's airplane at the time of the accident, was badly shaken up, but not injured. The machine had a fall of several hundred feet and their escape from instant death was little short of miraculous.

FORT SHERIDAN NOTES.

For Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 1, 1918.

The two battalions of the 40th Infantry stationed here do not seem to mind the frigid weather we are having, as it reminds them forcibly of their last station, Fort Snelling. There are many excellent skaters among the enlisted men, and every Saturday there is a crowd headed for the arena, whose management has extended to them the courtesy of the rink. There have been several weekly hops and they are most popular. The 40th Infantry band furnishes music, and refreshments are served. On Tuesday evening a company of entertainers volunteered their services and gave a very enjoyable entertainment in the post gymnasium. Much credit is due Lieutenant Hanson for his efforts in providing these entertainments.

Mrs. Burnham gave a card party on Tuesday at the Officers' Club, for the benefit of her home chapter of the Red Cross. Col. and Mrs. Roach are comfortably settled in their new quarters on the first loop. Miss Morrow entertained with a supper after the hop on Friday for her out-of-town guests. Mrs. Johnson gave a dinner before the hop on Friday. Mrs. Grote, who has a home in Highland during Colonel Grote's absence, was a recent visitor. Mrs. Tate left Tuesday for Panama to join Colonel Tate, who is stationed there. She will visit her son, Captain Tate, at Marfa, Texas, before sailing. The Misses Shilds, of Highland Park, were guests at the hop last week. Their sister, Mrs. Vose, the wife of Col. Vose, M.C., is to be with them during her husband's absence abroad. Mrs. Ragsdale is leaving shortly for New Orleans, where she will make her home during her husband's absence.

During the last snow fall six miles were hitched to the snow plow, and even they did not succeed in digging us out. It was necessary to turn out the companies with shovels. Mrs. Sargent is visiting her daughter, the wife of Captain Tate, at Marfa, Texas. Coasting at the Winter Club at Exmoor has become a popular sport.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 2, 1918.

Capt. Martyn Shute, Machine Gun Company, 36th Infantry, has gone to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Mrs. Shute and children are visiting at Colorado Springs for a few months. Mrs. J. G. Sherburne, Northampton, Mass., who spent the holidays here the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edward Sherburne, has left for her home. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Pierce, Union City, Ind., who spent a few weeks on the post the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Timberlake, 36th Inf., left for their home Tuesday.

Mrs. William O. Whitener, wife of Major Whitener, entertained at a buffet supper Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pierce, Indiana. The guests included Major and Mrs. Louis Farrell, Col. Almon Parmenter, Capt. and Mrs. George H. Huddleston, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Sherburne, Capt. and Mrs. Ephraim K. Findlay, Capt. and Mrs. Fred Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Timberlake, Lieutenants Stewart and Parker. Mrs. Whitener and Timberlake assisted the hostess.

The officers of the 36th Infantry entertained Monday evening at an informal dancing party in the gymnasium. Music was furnished by the 36th Infantry band. Lieut. and Mrs. Lee Gerow entertained Thursday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Edward G. Sherburne and Capt. and Mrs. Fred H. Baird.

The ladies of the Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry garrisons have formed a Red Cross unit, and go into the Wilder building for work with the D.A.R. chapter. Mrs. Fred H. Baird is chairman of the Snelling unit. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons of each week a very enthusiastic body of women go into St. Paul for sewing and surgical dressing.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lee S. Gerow entertained Wednesday evening at an "ice fishing party" followed by supper at their home for Mr. and Mrs. C. Pierce, Union City, Ind., Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Soobey and Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Timberlake. Lieut. and Mrs. Houghton, 36th Inf., who have been living at the Lexington, Minneapolis, have taken quarters in No. 25 A. row, Infantry. Miss Florence Goodwin, Dallas, Texas, who was their guest, has returned to her home.

Capt. and Mrs. Ephraim K. Findlay, M.C., entertained Wednesday evening at a bridge party for Capt. and Mrs. Fred H. Baird, Capt. and Mrs. Edward G. Sherburne, Major and Mrs. Louis Farrell, Col. Henry S. Greenleaf, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Timberlake, Lieut. G. E. Parker and Mrs. William C. Whitener. On Wednesday Mrs. Houghton, Lexington, Minneapolis, entertained at two tables of bridge in honor of Mrs. O. Pierce, Union City, Ind., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Timberlake. Lieut. and Mrs. Timberlake on Thursday had dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. O. Pierce and for Capt. and Mrs. F. Baird, Capt. and Mrs. E. Sherburne and Lieut. and Mrs. L. Gerow.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Freehoff, 41st Inf., en route to Fort Crook, spent a few days at the garrison with Capt. and Mrs. Sherburne. Mrs. William P. Scobey entertained Friday at a two-table bridge in honor of Mrs. C. Pierce, Lieut. and Mrs. Timberlake entertained Friday at a dinner dance for thirty guests. Mr. C. Pierce was host Saturday at dinner in the Forest Room of the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, for fourteen guests.

Mesdames Edward Sherburne, E. W. Timberlake, W. F. Scobey and W. Whitener, of this garrison, were among the society matrons who acted as ushers Friday at the Metropolitan

Theater, St. Paul, at the lecture given by Hugh Gibson, secretary of the American Legion in Brussels at the time of the German invasion. The affair was given under the auspices of the Ramsey County Woman's War Organization. Mrs. J. T. Hale, president of the organization, was chairman.

Major C. L. Enright and the Misses Enright, Lincoln avenue, entertained this evening at a toboggan party at the Oxford slide for twenty-five of the younger married set of this post. Supper was served at the Enright home, followed by dancing.

Major C. L. Scott, Inf., formerly of this garrison but for three years in the Philippines, has arrived in the States and will come to St. Paul, to join his wife, who has been the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson. Mrs. J. B. Woolnough and children, who have spent several months here the guests of Mrs. Woolnough's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kepper, leave to-day for American Lake, Tacoma, Wash., to join Major Woolnough, on duty there.

Major George Holmes, P.S., recently arrived from Manila, is the guest of his mother, Mrs. L. R. Hall, St. Paul. Major and Mrs. C. L. Ames, who have been spending several weeks in St. Paul, have gone to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. Lieut. F. A. Waterous, who has been the guest of his parents, has returned to his station, Camp Logan, Texas. Miss Eleanor Maxwell, St. Louis, who spent a few days here the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edward L. Sherburne, has returned to her home.

GREAT LAKES.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Jan. 22, 1918.

In a letter addressed to the governors of the thirteen Middle Western states Capt. William A. Moffett, commandant, to-day asked the aid of the state executives in preventing civilians from wearing any part of a Navy uniform. Hundreds of young women who have received, some way or other, Navy jumpers or neckerchiefs or rating badges will be obliged to discard these souvenirs when the civil police of the Middle West commence their campaign against the wearing of Navy apparel or decoration. "In the first place, a Federal law prohibits the possession of Navy property by a civilian." Captain Moffett states, "and in the second place, we need all of the uniforms which are obtainable to outfit the hundreds of young sailors who are entering Great Lakes daily." Not only will this action of Captain Moffett's end the wearing of the Navy blue by women but it will stop as well the practice which certain crooks have of donning part of a Navy uniform and then going out into the highways and byways and slugging jackies and robbing citizens. Incidentally there will be no more complaints of men in Navy uniform soliciting for the Red Cross or for other charities, for Captain Moffett has put fear into the hearts of these imposters.

An order issued by Comdr. J. D. Willson, recruiting inspector, Central Division, to all main stations in the Middle West calls upon recruiting officers to urge every recruit immediately upon enlistment to write home regularly and at least once a week. "After administering the oath, you will urge upon every enlisted man the importance of writing home," the order reads. "The satisfied customer is our best advertisement, and when a boy likes the service in the Navy, and practically everyone does, and writes home about it, he is a volunteer press agent for the Navy. It is our duty to those who cannot be in the front ranks, but who must be in the lines behind and who are just as important in winning this war as the battle lines, to afford them the mental relief which comes with the assurance that those whom they have given up to do the fighting are happy and well cared for."

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Jan. 27, 1918.

Any old day a Navy cook from Mare Island or anywhere else can flop 1,800 flapjacks in three hours and call it a world's record. Packy Swartz, of Great Lakes, can do it in an hour and a half for \$500. That's all. Mister Charley Hammer, who announced himself as the greatest pancake slinger in the world, better pick up his flappers, mix a barrel of batter, and cruise around the horn to see who's talking. Packy says he can keep a three-section range busy as a sailor on shore leave with a flock of sixteen cakes on each section, and he'll pour 'em and flop 'em faster, and they'll be guaranteed to be the best cakes you ever tasted, and he'll make 1,800 of 'em in ninety minutes. Now what do you think of that? asks Packy.

One hundred and fifty bluejackets were guests at a dinner given Jan. 29 by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Inull, on the marble tiled second floor of the Edison Building in Chicago. On another floor of the building a large room had been turned into an impromptu dancing academy and any self-conscious sailor afraid to shake a foot when he first came was able, after five minutes' instruction, to go down stairs again and dance. Previous to the dance the 150 sailors dined at the Woman's Athletic Club.

Capt. and Mrs. William A. Moffett were guests of honor Jan. 29 at a patriotic dinner given in the Hotel La Salle, in celebration of the admission of Kansas to statehood.

If you are unable to locate your favorite athlete at any of the athletic contests held in the Middle West these days, he probably is at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, where half the country's sport stars are in training for sea service. It is doubtful if the aggregation at Great Lakes can be equaled in quality and quantity at any other camp or cantonment. There are world champions and big leaguers, and in fact leaders in all branches of sport. Three of the world's greatest swimmers—Perry McGillivray, I.A.C., Chicago, Buddy Wallen, I.A.C., Chicago, and Herman Laubis of the Missouri A.A., St. Louis, are teaching here. In basketball there are tossing demons from every man on the five, which is coached by Herman Olof, former mentor at Kansas University, stands over six feet and is powerful enough to hold up his end in any class. An inter-regiment basketball league, which brings over 500 players in action, is now in operation under Dr. John B. Kaufman and Jimmy Holway.

In football there are such college notables as Pat Smith, Raymond, Hildner and Loucks, of the University of Michigan; Blacklock of the Michigan Aggies; Robins of Missouri; Gordon, of Chicago; and Proctor, of Nebraska. Walter Camp listed Great Lakes in his annual review, as service champion of the West. In baseball, Great Lakes promises to rank with the best of them this summer. Phil Chouinard, former White Sox outfielder, has the following big leaguers for his team: Joe Leonard, Washington; Doc Lavan, St. Louis Brown; Billy Webb, Pittsburgh; Halliday, Pittsburgh; Oceans, ex-Cub and

February 9, 1918.

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San Francisco, Cal., Hotel St. Francis, Jan. 24-25
26 (27) 28-29
Los Angeles, Cal., Hotel Alexandria, Jan. 30-31
Feb. 1-2
San Diego, Cal., U. S. Grant Hotel, Feb. 4-5-6
San Antonio, Tex., St. Anthony Hotel, Feb. 9-18
Houston, Tex., Hotel Rice, Feb. 19-20-21
Dallas, Tex., Adolphus Hotel, Feb. 22-23 (24) 25
Tulsa, Okla., Hotel Tulsa, Feb. 27-28, Mar. 1, 2 (3) 4
Denver, Colo., Brown Palace Hotel, March 6-7

Chifed; Lefty Anderson, Athletics. In addition to these well-known diamond athletes Chouinard has a hundred or more well-known college and minor league performers, who will try for jobs as soon as the snow clears.

Dr. Kaufman has been in charge of Great Lakes athletics since May and to him belongs the credit for their development. He has the sport spirit alive in every regiment, and the amount of good it is doing in making the boys better able to perform their duties on the seas hardly can be estimated.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 4, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller left last week for San Antonio, to visit Capt. and Mrs. Sam Fuller. When Captain Fuller leaves for foreign service Mrs. Fuller will return to Leavenworth to be with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Goodjohn. Col. and Mrs. Fuller will also visit their daughter, Mrs. Cyrus J. Wilder, and Captain Wilder, in Houston, before returning to the post. Miss McKenzie, of Montreal, Canada, who is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Daniel Le May, was honor guest at a dinner given in Kansas City on Friday.

Mrs. Edward Calvert and small daughter, Martha, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will come Wednesday to spend a week at the National Hotel, in Leavenworth, to await Lieutenant Colonel Calvert, who is attending the School of Fire at Fort Sill, later going to Kentucky to visit Colonel Calvert's mother en route to their new station in California. The six-year-old daughter of Major and Mrs. Davis is seriously ill with diphtheria. Major Davis is instructor in cavalry at the Service Schools. Mrs. Owen Narson, wife of Lieutenant Narson, 7th Engrs., received a serious fall last week in Leavenworth, resulting in a fractured limb. Mrs. Narson was taken to Cushing Hospital, where she is improving.

Mrs. H. O. Olson, who underwent a serious operation at St. John's Hospital, in Leavenworth, has sufficiently improved to be removed to her quarters in Summer place. Mrs. Harry La T. Cavanaugh, who has spent the past few months with Colonel Cavanaugh at American Lake, Wash., is spending a week with Mrs. J. D. Robertson and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, in Kansas City, Mo., and will come to Fort Leavenworth to spend a short while with friends.

The first of a series of informal dancing parties to be given at Fort Leavenworth took place Saturday evening in Pope Hall. A large number of officers, their families and friends were in attendance. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. William Shunk, Major and Mrs. Arthur Black, Major and Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Whipple and Mrs. Phillips. The young ladies of the post also acted as hostesses. Through the courtesy of Colonels Shunk and Rice transportation was sent for the ladies of the garrison. For the conservation of coal, no social affairs are taking place in Leavenworth, but the party given Saturday evening at Pope Hall was given only because of the fact that Pope Hall was already heated for the housing of the large number of soldiers quartered there, the dressing rooms also being converted into barracks for non-commissioned officers; otherwise no social affairs would take place.

Col. Deane C. Howard, on duty at the Surgeon General's office, Washington, was the guest of Colonel Shunk and other officers at the post on Sunday.

Infantry candidates of both training battalions at the Army Service Schools took a tramp over the snow-coated road beyond the Government Hill on Monday and engaged in working out a problem in advance and rear guard. Candidates for the Cavalry were busy on cavalry examination and the Artillery were at gun drill and studying the art of modern artillery. All are working hard for the final examinations, as the battalions are to be graduated Feb. 25.

Michael Greely, chief clerk at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks for seven years, has been made a major in the Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to the Adjutant General's Department and ordered to Newport News. Major Greely is one of the best posted men connected with the Service.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

DESHON.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 26, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. Percy Deshon, U.S.A., a son, Robert Ellis Deshon.

HULL.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. Carl Townsend Hull, U.S.N., a son.

KENNEY.—Born on Feb. 1, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. William Kenney, Inf., N.A., a daughter.

MEREDITH.—Born at Lake Forest, Ill., Jan. 28, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. Owen R. Meredith, U.S.A., a son.

PARKER.—Born at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 1, 1918, a son, Paul Barrows Parker, Jr., to Capt. and Mrs. Paul B. Parker, 156th U.S. Inf.

ROCKWOOD.—Born at Honolulu, H.I., Jan. 29, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood, U.S.A., a son.

SAMPSON.—Born at St. Louis, Mo., to Major and Mrs. O. H. Sampson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Louise Sampson.

SHUTE.—Born at Colorado Springs, Jan. 25, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. Martyn H. Shute, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Lorraine Frances Shute.

MARRIED.

BETHEL—LASLEY.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1918, Capt. Edwin Alexander Bethel, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Katherine Lasley.

BOSTROM—WALTER.—At Rome, Ga., Jan. 23, 1918, Civil Engr. Carl Augustus Bostrom, U.S.N., and Miss Elisabeth Penniman Walter.

BURLINGAME—RAYMOND.—At Honolulu, H.I., Jan. 15, 1918, Capt. Chris Miles Burlingame, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Katherine Raymond.

CAMPBELL—ADAMS.—At Buffalo, N.Y., June 19, 1918, Lieut. Herbert G. Campbell, 55th Regt., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie Mae Adams.

CASTEEL—LEAK.—At Mason City, Iowa, Oct. 20, 1917, Mr. William W. Casteel, son of Lieut. Col. D. T. E. Casteel, 9th U.S. Cav., and Miss Floy Leak.

COLLIER—KITTRELL.—At New York, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1918, Lieut. Francis M. Collier, U.S.N., and Miss Lorene Mae Kittrell.

DESPARD—CHENEY.—At New York city Feb. 6, 1918, Capt. Douglas Cornell Despard, 107th Inf., U.S.N.G. (N.Y.), and Miss Sarah Cheney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Cheney.

FRY—NEALE.—At Brownsville, Texas, recently, Capt. Edward Fry, O.R.C., and Miss Ethel Harriet Neale.

FUREY—TAYLOR.—At Freeport, L.I., N.Y., Jan. 26, 1918, Lieut. Bartley G. Furey, U.S.N., and Miss Elsie Macartney Taylor.

HERZOG—KEEN.—At Anniston, Ala., Feb. 2, 1918, at noon, by Chaplain John Handley, U.S.A., Esther Caldwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barton Longacre Keen, of New York, to George Tinsley Herzog, captain, 112th Field Art., N.G.U.S. (N.J.).

LEMLY—BEAUREGARD.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 2, 1918, Paymr. Frederick H. Lemly, U.S.N., and Miss Hilda Beauregard, granddaughter of the late Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, C.S.A.

MACKLIN—JOHNSON.—At Galveston, Texas, Jan. 21, 1918, Lieut. John De Walt Macklin, U.S.M.C., and Miss Fannie Crofford Johnson.

MARSHALL—WEEKS.—At Chillicothe, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1918, Capt. Jesse E. Marshall and Miss May L. Weeks.

RANSON—RICHEY.—At the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1918, Lieut. Henry Harrison Ranson, 22d U.S. Inf., and Miss Nannie Fitzhugh Richey, of New York, sister of Acting Naval Captain Thomas Beall Richey, U.S.N., and Lieut. Herbert S. Richey, R.C.

RYAN—JOHNSON.—At El Paso, Texas, Jan. 26, 1918, Lieut. N. S. Ryan, 8th U.S. Cav., and Miss Tassie Johnson.

SHARP—CAMPBELL.—At New York city, Jan. 12, 1918, Paymr. Walter Doyle Sharp, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Holiday Campbell.

THEBAUD—CARROLL.—At Catonsville, Md., Jan. 23, 1918, Capt. Delphin E. Thebaud, 36th U.S. Inf., and Miss Esther Anne Carroll.

TITTINGER—DENGLER.—At Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 5, 1918, Lieut. Anthony John Tittinger, 78th Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Esther Josephine Dengler.

WEED—MASSON.—At Glen Ridge, N.J., Feb. 2, 1918, Ensign Walker Te Eyck Weed, N.R. Flying Corps, and Miss Josan L. Masson.

YOUNG—NEBEKER.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 27, 1918, Lieut. Sydney H. Young, 20th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marjorie Nebeker.

BAILEY.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1918, Mr. John T. Bailey, president of the firm of Bailey, Banks and Biddle.

BARTHOLF.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, 1918, Lieut. Col. John H. Bartholf, U.S.A., retired, at his residence, 1725 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Interment at Plattsburgh, N.Y.

CHRISTIE.—Killed accidentally at Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 6, 1918, Capt. Phineas P. Christie, 90th Field Art.

DELEHANTY.—Died at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1918, Capt. Daniel Delehanty, U.S.N., retired.

DRUMM.—Died at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Jan. 29, 1918, Mrs. Lawrence F. Drumm, wife of Surgeon Drumm, U.S.N.

ELLIS.—Died at Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 5, 1918, Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan Ellis, wife of Comdr. Mark St. Clair Ellis, U.S.N.

PERGUSON.—Died at Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 31, 1918, Mrs. H. Marion Bates Ferguson, widow of John Ferguson and youngest daughter of the late Purser John A. Bates, U.S.N.

HUGHES.—Died at Germantown, Pa., Feb. 3, 1918, Florence Naylor Hughes, wife of Major James B. Hughes, U.S.A.

MARTIN.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 4, 1918, of pneumonia, Major Williams Swift Martin, Cav., U.S.A., son of the late Capt. John W. and Elizabeth Swift Martin. Funeral at Arlington Feb. 9.

POTTER.—Died at Bridgeton, N.J., Feb. 4, 1918, Mr. James B. Potter, a graduate of the U.S.N.A. class of 1893, and a brother of Pay Insp. David Potter, U.S.N.

VON HARTEN.—Died at Galveston, Texas, Jan. 21, 1918, Mr. Frederick B. Von Harten, son of the late Major Von Harten.

WICKHAM.—Died at Flushing, L.I., Jan. 26, 1918, Mr. Stephen Hull Wickham, father of Mrs. James R. Wood, wife of Lieut. James R. Wood, 79th Field Art., U.S.A.

STATE FORCES.

Major Thomas Fairervis has been appointed Lieutenant colonel of the 23d Infantry, N.Y. Guard. He is known as a very competent officer, and has served for fourteen years. He first enlisted in Company C in December, 1903, and advanced through the various grades. He served on the Mexican border as a captain in the 23d. When the 23d was mustered into the U.S. Service in 1917 he was appointed regiment adjutant and was honorably discharged in June.

The following Separate Companies of Infantry of the Wisconsin State Guard have been organized and mustered into State service and assigned to stations as follows: 1st Separate Co., Stevens Point; 2d, Green Bay; 3d, Milwaukee; 4th, Milwaukee; 5th, Madison; 6th, Milwaukee; 7th, Milwaukee; 8th, Milwaukee; 9th, Madison; 10th, Wausau; 11th, No. Milwaukee; 12th, Milwaukee; 13th, Superior; 14th, Platteville; 15th, Milwaukee; 16th, Janesville; 17th, Waukesha; 18th, Menom-

one; 19th, Monroe; 20th, Oconomowoc; 21st, Oconto; 22d, Sheboygan; 23d, Marshfield; 24th, Beloit; 25th, Superior; 26th, Oshkosh; 27th, Appleton; 28th, Eau Claire; 29th, Chippewa Falls; 30th, La Crosse; 31st, Fond du Lac; 32d, Manitowoc; 33d, Racine; 34th, Racine; 35th, Fort Atkinson; 36th, Milwaukee; 37th, Marinette. Brig. Gen. Orlando Holway, in addition to his other duties as The Adjutant General of Wisconsin is in command of all units of the Wisconsin State Guard and all Home Defense organizations within the State of Wisconsin.

The 3d Coast Artillery Corps, New York Guard, Col. John Ross Delafield, mustered into the state service two more companies on Jan. 24. These companies are composed of men from the banking house of J. P. Morgan and Co., representing heads of departments and the very pick of the office. Another company is made up of men from the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, and still another is forming from the Union Trust Co. Among the staff officers are some ex-7th Regiment men—Capt. Frank E. Davidson, regimental adjutant, and Lieuts. Louis H. D. Passes and Harvey C. Lines, battalion adjutants. The officers' school is being instructed in the bayonet drill by Sergeant Major Covington, of the British army, now at Camp Utopia. The 2d Battalion, Major Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., will give a battalion parade and review on Feb. 28, which will include an exhibition of the street riot and bayonet drills.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 2, 1918.

Major Gen. G. W. Read, N.A., commander of the 15th Cavalry Division, held his first review of troops in the division Wednesday morning at ten o'clock on the Cavalry drill grounds east of Fort Bliss. Col. S. H. R. Tompkins, 7th Cav., was in command of the division and Colonel Anderson, 5th Cav., in command of the Cavalry brigade. The troops, led by the 7th and 5th Cavalry bands, were almost an hour passing in review. After passing the reviewing officer, Colonel Tompkins and staff joined General Read, who was accompanied by the officers of his staff, Cols. A. M. Miller, J. A. Wagner, J. A. Baer, W. L. Miller, Major E. J. Ely, Captains Read, Craig, Beach and Lieut. Marshall Prentiss. The officers and ladies of the 5th Cavalry entertained with a hop at the El Paso Country Club on Thursday night. Those receiving included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and M. Adams Constant, Roth and Gearing. Music for dancing was furnished by the orchestra of the 82d.

Officers and ladies of the 82d Field Artillery entertained their friends with a hop at the El Paso Country Club on Thursday night. Those receiving included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and M. Adams Constant, Roth and Gearing. Music for dancing was furnished by the orchestra of the 82d.

Major Gen. and Mrs. G. W. Read entertained at dinner at the Country Club last Saturday evening, preceding the weekend dance. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Marshall, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Poore, Col. and Mrs. Farr, Judge and Mrs. W. A. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Coles, Capt. and Mrs. B. Y. Read, Miss Margaret Read, Colonel Kessler and Lieut. Marshall Prentiss. The officers and ladies of the 5th Cavalry entertained with a hop at the El Paso Country Club on Wednesday night. Among Army people present were Major Gen. and Mrs. Read, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Marshall, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Poore, Col. and Mrs. Farr, Col. and Mrs. Willard, Col. and Mrs. Baer, Miss Margaret Read, Major and Mrs. Kubin and many other officers and ladies of the district, as well as El Paso society people. Captains Lafferty, Wales and Wheeler were on the entertainment committee. The different regiments of the district have arranged to give hops at the Country Club near the post and the Toltec Club in the city for the present, as the Officers' Club, where the hops were formerly held, was partly destroyed by fire last month.

Major and Mrs. W. C. Rogers, O.R.C., arrived last Tuesday from Camp Upton, L.I., and are at the Laughlin Hotel for the present. Major Rogers has been assigned to duty as assistant division adjutant of the 15th Cavalry. Major R. B. Going, 8th Cav., was a visitor in the city Monday and has gone to San Antonio. His regiment is in the Big Bend district. Capt. W. R. Jamison, M.C., N.A., left this week for Kelly Field, San Antonio. Captain Jamison was instrumental in raising the El Paso Hospital Company, which is in command of Major McCann, from El Paso.

Major and Mrs. V. M. Whitside, who have been stationed here with the 5th Cavalry, left last week for their new station, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., where the Major will join the 2d Cavalry. Mrs. E. C. Lee, wife of Major Lee, 126th Inf., is a recent arrival in El Paso, where she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fegan, while the Major is on duty in France. Major C. H. Danforth, 34th Inf., has been promoted as a provisional lieutenant colonel in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, and ordered to Kelly Field, San Antonio, for duty. Lieut. J. B. de Roule, O.D., N.A., accompanied by Mrs. de Roule, left here last week for Fort Brown, Texas, where he will be in command of ordnance. Ambulance Company No. 10, which has been stationed near Fort Bliss for some time, left last Saturday for Fort Sam Houston, where it will be attached to Base Hospital No. 1. Field Hospital No. 10 left here several weeks ago for the same station.

The Y.M.C.A. in the city has arranged for French classes for all soldiers in the district who care to attend on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights from seven to eight o'clock. The only expense is the printed matter. L. H. Hammond has been appointed as instructor and is a graduate of the University of Kentucky.

Capt. R. W. Pinger, O.D., U.S.A., spent several days the past week inspecting our ordnance depot, which was established in July, 1918, when the National Guard was mobilized in this district, and is one of the largest distributing depots in the United States. Captain Pinger has been on an inspecting tour and has visited numbers of the cantonments.

Mrs. John W. Moss left El Paso on Saturday to join Lieutenant Moss, O.D., N.A., who is assistant instructor at the enlisted men's school at the San Antonio Arsenal. Mrs. Milton Dargan is a recent arrival in the city and will spend several months with her husband, Captain Dargan. They are at the Paso del Norte Hotel. Lieutenant and Mrs. Thurmond Barrett are at the Aragon Apartments for the winter. Capt. and Mrs. William Spence entertained with a dinner party at the El Paso Country Club last week, having as guests Mr. and Mrs. Deavitt, Miss Margaret Read, Mrs. Pollard, Miss Stevens, Lieutenant Dole, Knap and Carry. Mrs. H. H. Stark and Mrs. W. R. Brown, of El Paso, gave an enjoyable concert last Saturday night for the officers and men of the 34th Infantry in the auditorium at Fort Bliss. Chaplain O. J. Cohes, of the 34th, was in charge.

Lieut. O. T. Minter, O.D., U.S.R., who has been in command of the ordnance depot at this post since last August, has been promoted to a captaincy in the National Army. Capt. and Mrs. Minter reside at the Lockie Apartments in the city. Mrs. W. B. Arens, wife of Captain Arens, U.S.A., arrived in El Paso last Monday from the Pacific coast and will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Hartmann, for some time. Mrs. Burton Y. Read has joined Captain Read and they have taken an apartment in the Patterson Apartments, where they will be for some time. Captain Read is aid to his father, Major General Read, and has resided at the Toltec Club until the arrival of Mrs. Read.

Field Hospital No. 24 and Ambulance Company No. 24, of the 15th Cavalry Division, have been sent to Douglas, Ariz.; forty recruits for the Sanitary Train of the 15th Cavalry Division arrived this week from San Antonio.

Robert Reaney, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. J. Reaney, U.S.A., has successfully passed his examination for a commission as a lieutenant. He is the elder son and enlisted in September; the younger son, Schuyler, who is just eighteen, enlisted a few weeks ago. Colonel Reaney is stationed at Fort Sam Houston; Mrs. Reaney and two daughters reside in El Paso.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

C. N. B. asks: (1) What salaries do a captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant in Army receive; also what allowances are given them for living expenses, such as barracks, meals, etc., and also what arrangements? (2) Is any additional pay allowed these officers when they have been sent across, and also what are the arrangements as to cost, etc.

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for meals and sleeping quarters? (3) What pay do flying cadets receive when they are taking ground school training and also on the flying field? (4) Incidentally while receiving such training? Answer: (1) \$2,400 \$2,000, \$1,700; quarters, light and heat or commutation therefor when on permanent station, but not on field service. (2) Ten per cent. additional pay; occupy field accommodations supplied; subsistence at own expense, officers' mess. (3) Pay of enlisted men. (4) Subsistence furnished.

I. M. R.—The law requires that you make an allotment of half of your pay. If married, it goes direct to your dependent; if you are not married, the Treasury Department saves it up for you and adds four per cent. interest to it. When you have served four years of your seven-year enlistment you may be discharged for purpose of immediate re-enlistment, and if this is your first enlistment you get a bonus of three months' pay for re-enlistment.

F. H. asks: Is an officer on inactive duty entitled to wear his uniform? Answer: He may if he desires; he must when on active duty.

J. P. W.—The War Department endorses the Y.M.C.A. activities, but has not taken over the work of the organization in France or elsewhere. Ask through the channel whether it is possible for a man in the Service, enlisted under the Selective Draft Law, to be discharged in order to accept a position as director of athletics in France.

A. S. asks: I was retired from the Regular Army in the grade of Q.M. sergeant, Q.M. Corps, after twenty-seven years' actual service, in March, 1913. I was employed on active duty as sergeant instructor at a college up to June, 1917. I accepted a commission in the National Army as captain of Infantry on Aug. 15, 1917. I applied for War Risk Insurance (\$10,000) in November, 1917. (1) If I should be discharged for disability, in line of duty, now or at some future time, would I receive the retired pay previously earned as an enlisted man (\$67.50 per month)? (2) If so, would I receive any benefit from my War Risk Insurance policy? (3) If, after discharge for disability, I found myself unable to continue payment of premium, would my family receive any benefit from my War Risk Insurance policy after my death? Answer: (1) This man would doubtless return to retired pay status. If totally disabled, compensation is payable in amounts from \$30 (single), \$45 to \$75 per month (married), according to number of children. If having three or more children living the soldier might elect to take the \$75 a month instead of his retired pay of \$67.50 per month. Sec. 312 of this act forbids his receipt of both compensation and retired pay at same time. (2) Insurance (Article IV) is a separate matter, and the amount insured for is payable in event of total disability or death, without regard to what may have been provided for in Article III, Secs. 310-314, under the heading of compensation. (3) Insurance is by one-year term and holds good for the year which the policy covers, as long as the premiums are kept paid.

ANXIOUS.—State your qualifications and wishes through the channel to The Adjutant General. The Ordnance Department is advertising for all kinds of experts.

J. C. E. asks: Has there been a ruling made by the War Department regarding the right of officers and enlisted men entitled to quarters, and who are occupying same at home station, to continue to occupy them when troops are ordered into the field or to foreign parts? Answer: The right to quarters at permanent station for officers and non-coms. ceases when orders to field or abroad issue.

L. C. L.—The chevrons of a sergeant bugler, according to Special Regulations 42, Pars. 71(y), 73(t) and 74(r), as changed in orders of December published in our issue of Jan. 5, page 711, "Same as Band Leader, except that the arc will consist of one bar only, as issued." The band leader's chevrons are in the same order defined thus: "Three inverted V-shaped bars and an arc of three bars, the upper bar of arc forming a tie to lower V-shaped bar, and enclosing a lyre, as issued."

C.—The youngest age at which a commission may be obtained in the military or naval service is twenty-one years, except in the staff of the Reserve.

H. N. B.—A captain in the National Army ranks from date stated in commission; a captain of the Reserve Corps from date called to active duty.

E. A. W. G.—Let the sergeant apply through the channel to the Adjutant General of his department, stating the facts in connection with his furlough over New Year's. It appears, however, that he is too late for the same opened in January. There may be another opportunity for him in the spring.

INSPECTOR.—Your local draft board should be supplied with up-to-date orders as to exemptions and we refer you thereto. Regarding your eligibility for commission in the Sanitary Corps, apply to The Adjutant General of the Army for circular.

C. S. E. asks: What is the proper insignia for the two captains and the three lieutenants to wear, who are assigned to the Headquarters of a Field Artillery Brigade and are not acting as aids to the Brigadier General? Answer: The insignia of the arm to which they belong. See Special Regulations No. 41.

T. A. K.—You are not entitled to a badge for border patrol duty, February, 1914-February, 1915, unless you were in proximity to an engagement with Mexicans which resulted in casualties among your own company, troop, battery or detachment.

L. B. L.—(1) See answer to T. A. K. (2) The promotion of some 18,000 temporary second lieutenants to the rank of first lieutenant and their appointment in the National Army may result in the creation of vacancy for which you have been waiting. You might apply to The Adjutant General through the channel for further information.

W. T.—The Civil War campaign badges, likewise the Spanish War and Philippine badges, are not to be worn by the relatives of deceased soldiers who earned them. The badges were designed as a part of the uniform of a soldier.

F. F. B.—For an answer to your medical question we suggest that you report through the channel to the Surgeon General. As to retirement, National Guard officers are not retired from the Federal service. Dental surgeons in the National Guard, U.S., have the same opportunity to be promoted according to length of service that dental officers of the Regular Army have, according to the Act of Oct. 6. An officer in the Regular Army eligible for lineal promotion who fails physically is retired in the rank for which examined.

W. L. J.—If you enlisted in the Regular Army Reserve for a period which extends beyond the present emergency you will be furloughed to the Reserve when the war is over.

A. F. B.—As to your right to commutation of quarters, it depends upon the duty and station to which assigned at this time. Apply to The A.G.O.

D. J. M.C.—General Bliss is a full general while holding the position of Chief of Staff. General Pershing has similar rank while commanding the American forces in Europe. General Bliss was the senior major general of the Regular Army when appointed to the temporary rank of general. He has since been retired, but is retained on active duty as Chief of Staff, with the rank and pay of general. The rank of general was conferred upon the Chief of Staff and the commander of the American Forces in France by authority of a paragraph attached to the War Risk Insurance Act of Oct. 6, 1917.

F. E. O.—We have published from time to time lists of appointments as assistant paymasters in the Navy. We could not say from which particular place of examination this or that officer was appointed. If you will direct your inquiry to the Bureau of Navigation and be specific as to the name in which you are interested, you may receive the information.

A. M. F.—(1) The provision for a gratuity of six months' pay to the family of an officer or man dying in the Service is no longer applicable, as the War Risk Insurance bill makes other provision in the case of death in the Service. (2) An officer on the retired list not on active duty dies; there is no provision for a pension in his case unless his death is a result of his service, or a special bill is passed by Congress in the interest of his widow. (3) Insurance in case of death under the War Risk Insurance Act is payable only to a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, brother or sister. (4) As to the "chances" of the passage of laws granting promotion on the retired list we cannot prophesy. Retired officers may be benefited by a bill now in committee that would promote retired officers up to the rank of colonel in consequence of active duty while on the retired list. (5) Your fifth question is answered by the first.

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CAMP JACKSON NOTES.

Columbia, S.C., Jan. 29, 1918.

The officers of Colonel Marquart's regiment entertained with a dance on Wednesday evening in the Knights of Columbus hall at Camp Jackson. This initiation of the hall as a ballroom opened a series of regimental dances. Music was furnished by the regimental band. After a three-course supper a German figure, led by Miss Frances McIver and Capt. MacGowen Holmes, was danced. Brig. Gen. George W. McIver and Miss McIver assisted Col. and Mrs. Marquart in receiving. Among the guests were the French and British officers, members of General McIver's staff, Col. and Mrs. L. T. Richardson, Col. and Mrs. G. W. Moses, Col. and Mrs. Bell, Brigadier General MacDonald and staff.

Miss Nancy Miley, of Washington, has been spending a few days with Miss Frances McIver. Miss Belle Cameron, from Raleigh, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Hart, on Senate street. Lieut. and Mrs. Washburn are staying at 1001 Woodrow street. Lieut. and Mrs. Joel Cloud have returned from Baltimore, where they have been visiting. The leading society event of the week and of the year was the annual ball of the Assembly Club, which was danced at the Jefferson Hotel Thursday evening. It was unusually large this year on account of the number of Army people invited. The especial honor guests on this occasion were Governor and Mrs. Manning and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George W. McIver.

The many friends of Lieut. H. H. Jackson, of the British military mission at Camp Jackson, are congratulating him upon his recent award of the military cross by King George. The cross was conferred because of "conspicuous daring and gallantry displayed" by Lieutenant Jackson in the third battle of the Ypres, in the latter half of 1917. This decoration ranks next to the Victoria Cross.

Mrs. Saxy Miller, who is in Columbia this winter to be near her husband, Lieutenant Miller, of Camp Jackson, is now staying with the Misses McMaster on Laurel street; Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Follans are at 289 Blossom street; Dr. and Mrs. M. A. Moss have rooms at 2925 Wheat street.

On Friday evening the "old" officers of Col. George Apple's regiment gave a stag dinner at the Jefferson Hotel, in honor of Major Joseph D. Bye. The officers spared no pains to make this farewell dinner to their popular adjutant a success, and originality as well as good taste marked it as one to be remembered long. A special table had been built in the shape of a huge "T." The sides of the table were draped in American flags and on top, at intervals, were tall vases of red and white carnations and fern. Covers were laid for forty-four. In addition to Major Bye, the hosts invited Captain Constant, of the French army, and Major Prince, the latter acting as toastmaster. Major Bye, as adjutant, was very popular with both officers and men.

Col. and Mrs. George M. Apple entertained at supper Saturday at the Tea Shop for Major and Mrs. Crisay and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kenyon. Col. and Mrs. G. W. Moses have returned from Petersburg, Fla., where they have been visiting Colonel Moses' relatives. Mrs. P. H. Hayes and her daughter, Dorothy, have come from Boston to spend a few weeks with Captain Hayes. Col. and Mrs. L. T. Richardson entertained them at supper at the Tea Shop Sunday. Among others who enter-

tained there Sunday were Major and Mrs. Smith, whose guests were Col. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, while Captain Constant's guests were a number of the foreign officers.

The hostess house at Camp Jackson has been the host to hundreds of men and women since its opening two weeks ago. Persons from almost every state in the Union have registered. Rumors which have been current here for some time, that Camp Jackson was to be greatly enlarged in the near future, were verified here a few days ago. Senator Tillman was advised by Adjutant General McCain that orders had been issued to send 6,500 ordnance men to Camp Jackson. He was also informed that a corps artillery park would be organized immediately. Officers to be assigned to the artillery park have already arrived from San Antonio.

Construction on the new Army Y.M.C.A. auditorium which is to be built at Camp Jackson was started this week. It will have a seating capacity of 3,500. Camp Jackson defeated South Carolina in basketball Saturday night at the University gymnasium, by a score of 47 to 30. Both teams played brilliantly, but the weight and experience of the camp team were large factors in determining the winner. After being discontinued for several weeks on account of the severe cold weather, the Camp Jackson baseball league was rejuvenated Saturday. Two games were played. The players showed flashes of the form expected later in the season, and it was good baseball weather, so that it seemed more like a summer game than a pre-season affair.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1918.

Mrs. Theodore H. Winters entertained at bridge on Friday for Mesdames C. O. Dickens, C. A. Carr, Benjamin Fuller, Du Bois, G. A. Vroom, E. C. Davis, Ernest Brown, Merritt Hodson, J. T. Alexander, C. T. Blackburn, E. J. Esters and Robert L. Denig. Comdr. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Davis spent the week-end at Atlantic City.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. G. Roberts are temporarily located at the Longacre Apartments, 15th and Walnut streets. Comdr. and Mrs. Daniel Ghent and their small son are located at 202 South Broad street. Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Brown, who have been visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Dodson, in Norfolk, Va., have returned to their home, 2516 South 21st street.

Lient. Clarence Gulbranson, who has been spending the past week with his wife, who is the guest of her mother, Mrs. G. A. Gillespie, 49th and Locust streets, has returned to his ship. Mrs. Herbert Allen left on Friday to spend the week-end at Old Point. Mrs. James B. Drinker, whose husband, Lieutenant Drinker, is stationed at Camp Meade, has taken an apartment at the Burford, Baltimore, Md., for the rest of the winter. Major and Mrs. Edward B. Cassatt, entertained at a small dinner dance at the Ritz-Carlton on Saturday.

Mrs. John J. McCarthy received word of the safe arrival in France of her son, Lieut. David McCarthy, Q.M.C., U.S.A. Mrs. M. E. H. McMechan, of "Rosemary," Overbrook, announces the engagement of her daughter, Rosalie, to Capt. Vincent A. Carroll, adjutant 304th Ammunition Train, Camp Meade.

Mr. Howard L. Rowland entertained the members of the

bridal party of Ensign and Mrs. Alden Lee at the Supper Club, Bellevue, on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Dillworth Beggs, who are spending the winter in Princeton, N.J., spent the past week-end in Philadelphia, as they were guests at the Lee-Earl wedding. Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, president of the Navy League Comforts Committee, is doing much active work, and frequently sells goods at the various branch stores.

Mrs. William G. Nelson, Jr., was hostess at lunch and bridge at her home in Lansdowne, on Thursday, in honor of Miss Emilie Eleanor Owens, whose engagement has recently been announced to Mrs. Nelson's brother, J. Chandler Barnard. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore N. Patterson spent the past week-end in Goldsboro, N.C., where their son, Lieut. Theodore T. Patterson, U.S.N., was married on Saturday to Miss Mary Mack, daughter of the Rev. Edward Mack.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 24, 1918.

Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, N.A., commanding at Camp Kearny, is giving a series of talks before the various units, telling of the vital necessity of physical fitness for service in Europe and giving some of the experiences he had on his recent visit to the front in France.

Last Thursday veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars and members of the Women's Relief Corps attended informal patriotic exercises at Camp Kearny. Major General Strong gave an address of welcome, to which A. G. Stacy, a Civil War veteran, responded. Madame Schumann-Heink sang "The Star Spangled Banner" as 25,000 men of the camp stood at attention upon the big drill grounds.

A board of American and French aeronautical officers, including Major Benjamin F. Castle, Lieut. Col. George H. Crabtree, Major W. P. Peak, U.S.A., and Capt. G. Boyriven, of the French army, made a brief visit of inspection at Rockwell Field, North Island, Thursday. Several landing sites for airplanes are to be established in southern California to be used by aviators from the government schools here.

Scoring their twenty-second victory of the season, the San Diego firemen defeated the Grizzlies from Camp Kearny at baseball Saturday afternoon by a score of 11 to 3. The Supply Company, 144th Field Artillery, won by a score of 9 to 2 from the headquarters company on the diamond at Camp Kearny on Wednesday.

A dinner party was given Wednesday at Hotel del Coronado by Major and Mrs. William G. Devereaux, their guests including Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence I. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick B. Bussey, Mrs. Kirby Crittenden and Comdr. John Hanning, U.S.N. Major and Mrs. Lloyd L. R. Krebs, U.S.A., retired, now residing at Sierra Madre, Cal., were week-end guests of Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond, the musical composer, at her home on Grossmont. Mrs. William H. Toax, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Toax, U.S.N., has joined the service colony at Hotel del Coronado.

Lieuts. B. L. Meerce and F. A. Lange and Ensign Tom Hudner were guests at a dinner at Hotel del Coronado Saturday at which Mrs. Martha K. Hopkins was hostess. Mrs. Hunter Liggett, wife of Major General Liggett, U.S.A., now on duty in France, is staying at Hotel del Coronado. She was the guest of honor at a luncheon there Sunday afternoon, the host being Lieut. E. Raymond Armsby of the "Grizzlies" at Camp Kearny.

The Grizzlies pole four defeated the Allies at the Coronado field Sunday by a score of 3 1/2 to 2 1/2. On the former team were Brigadier General Lyon, Major W. G. Devereaux, Lieut. R. G. Ervin and Lieut. Harry Hastings. Playing for the Allies were Capt. R. A. Burnham, Lieut. L. B. McCreery, Lieut. Will Tevin and Major Colin G. Ross.

In a hotly contested soccer game at Camp Kearny Sunday the Barker and Ascher team from this city defeated the 115th Sanitary Train by a score of 2 to 1. The Golden Hill baseball nine won from a team from the Grizzlies by a score of 3 to 11. The San Diego firemen defeated the 159th Infantry in baseball, 5 to 2. A nine from the 115th Sanitary Train, by a score of 19 to 0, walked away with a baseball game against a Marine Corps nine.

Capt. Peter B. Kyne, of the 144th Field Artillery (the Grizzlies), stationed at Camp Kearny, addressed the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association banquet at Los Angeles Monday evening, marking the twenty-third anniversary of the organization. Nearly 400 were in attendance.

Major Benjamin H. L. Williams, U.S.A., who has been detailed to duty in Washington, left for that city Wednesday. Mrs. Williams and the children will remain here for the present. Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, wife of General Lenihan, now in France, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Green, wife of Captain Green, 21st Inf. She is accompanied by her younger daughter, Mrs. Lindsay H. Lacy, wife of Captain Lacy, U.S.N., is now occupying the Syms home on Ocean boulevard, Coronado. Dr. and Mrs. George H. Pillsbury, of Lowell, Mass., have arrived to visit their son and daughter-in-law, Col. and Mrs. George B. Pillsbury, U.S.A.

Flying Cadet Harry S. Aldrich, of the Rockwell Field Aviation School, had a narrow escape from death Wednesday when his biplane made a dive as he was attempting to make a landing on the parade ground at Camp Kearny. His machine fell squarely upon the tent of Major W. G. Devereaux, 144th Field Art. who happened to have left but a short time before. Cadet Aldrich was unconscious when taken from his machine, which was badly smashed. Aside from a cut lip, some scalp wounds and a severe shock the aviator escaped. He fell from a height of about sixty feet.

Major V. G. I. Dashwood, Capts. R. A. Bacon and R. J. Pinto, officers of the British army stationed at present at Camp Kearny, were hosts at a dinner at Hotel del Coronado last Sunday, their guests including Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Miss Rhode Fullam, Major and Mrs. W. G. Devereaux, Capt. and Mrs. Edward B. Bussey, Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Ogilvie, Lieut. T. Raymond Armsby, Mrs. Kirby Crittenden, Mrs. Austin Sands and George N. Armsby.

The William E. Hampton Company, which had the contract for construction of the cantonment at Camp Kearny, and which has since been given the contract for the additional buildings at Fort Rosecrans, has now been awarded the contract for construction of the joint Army and Navy aviation schools on North Island, the total cost of construction and equipment of which will approximate \$6,000,000. The work is to be handled on the cost-plus-profit basis.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Millar, U.S.A., have arrived from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and are registered at the U. S. Grant Hotel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 28, 1918.

Miss Lou Uline entertained with a hot supper Saturday at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. O. B. Taylor, in Leavenworth, following the costume ball at Turner Hall. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Conway, Misses Josephine Renz, of Kansas City; Florence Burr, Margaret Jones, Dorothy King, of Milwaukee; Capt. P. A. Hodson, Captain Neil, Lieutenants Pitts, Frost, Schulze, Peterson, Welch, Fox, Sawyer, Wenzell, Messrs. Trammel, Gardner and Potter.

Mrs. Henry Gibbons and children, Margaret and Henry, Jr., will leave Saturday for Newport News, Va., to join Major Gibbons. Mesdames J. M. Morgan, E. D. Peck, D. S. Ryan and A. S. Cowan attended the matinee of "Cheating the Cheaters," in Kansas City, Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heimers, Jr., of Leavenworth, honored Miss Dorothy King of Milwaukee at a handsome dinner Thursday, inviting the Misses Ruth Lamb, Pauline Stoltz, Margaret Jones, Captain Swan, Dr. Buckley and Lieutenants Peterson and Floyd. Mesdames Fuller, Morgan, Cowan and Peck surprised Mrs. Henry Gibbons Tuesday evening with a chafing-dish party as a farewell previous to her departure for Newport News.

Following the recommendation of Surgeon General Gorgas that 500 cubic feet of space must be provided in quarters for each man, Col. William A. Shunk, post commander, has been notified that he has 100 men above the capacity of Fort Leavenworth and that this number will have to be sent elsewhere. This action of General Gorgas cuts the housing capacity of the post almost in half. When the cantonment was constructed it was planned to house 2,000 men there. Each barrack was in-

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tended to be for the occupancy of ninety-one men, but the ruling of the surgeon general cuts the number to fifty. The strength of the garrison is now 4,600, while the total number that can be accommodated is 4,500.

Capt. and Mrs. Horace Fuller of Fort Sill are guests of Captain Fuller's parents, Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller. Mrs. Le Roy Etting, who has been at Rochester, Minn., with her sister, Mrs. Jere B. Clayton, who underwent an operation at the Mayo Hospital, will return to Fort Leavenworth the last of the week. Mrs. Etting will be accompanied home by Mrs. Clayton, who will remain a short time before returning to her home at Fort Sam Houston.

Major Henry Koskier, master of the sword, U.S.M.A., has been at Fort Leavenworth for several days, giving lectures in physical drill and bayonet exercise to the members of the 5th Provisional Battalion and the Provisional Officer Candidates Battalion. Lectures are given each morning and afternoon in the post gymnasium. Instructors at the Army Service Schools are required to attend as observers. Col. J. B. Allison, commandant of the Army Signal School and Signal Training Camp, gave a very instructive lecture to about 600 men of the Signal Corps at the post gymnasium Friday night. The lecture was primarily for the benefit of induced recruits—that is those who are subject to draft but have elected to enter service before being called.

Col. Alexander T. Ovenshine, I.G.D., now stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., was a visitor at the post Sunday. Col. Willis Uline, who went to Indiana to attend the funeral of his father, spent Monday with his daughter, Miss Lou Uline, en route to his station in San Diego. Miss Uline is spending the winter with her grandmother, Mrs. O. B. Taylor.

The 2d Depot Battalion, Signal Corps, recently authorized with Major Garrison Babcock in command, now has a strength of 400 men, who come from every state in the Union, nearly every branch of skilled labor being represented. The battalion officers are Major Babcock, Lieut. Guernsey Close, adjutant; Lieut. Alfred E. Case, supply officer; Company A—First Lieuts. John E. Johnson, Leroy K. Noss, 2d Lieuts. E. E. Towles, Harry O. Wait, Arthur May, 1st Lieut. Louis Perrin. Company B—First Lieuts. Roy Delay, Elmer F. Niemoller, William Eaton, and 2d Lieuts. John Wray, Robert Lee, Joe Youngblood. It is understood that two or more similar battalions are to be authorized.

Rev. F. N. Atkin, of Holly Springs, Miss., is the guest of

his daughter, Mrs. H. O. Olson and Major Olson, at the Disciplinary Garrison. Friends at Fort Leavenworth are pleased to learn of the convalescence of Mr. Henry Meyer, son of Col. and Mrs. O. B. Meyer, who is attending school in Washington. Mr. Meyer spent some time in Leavenworth in the fall with his grandmother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas. Mrs. Asa Singleton, who has spent some months with relatives in New York, has returned to Fort Leavenworth, where she will reside until return of Major Singleton from war duty.

Mrs. H. O. Olson, wife of Major Olson, stationed at the Disciplinary Barracks, underwent an operation on Monday at St. John's Hospital, Leavenworth, and is improving. A telegram has been received from Lieuts. James Lyle and Byron Mehl, of their safe arrival abroad.

A number of the Service people attended the costume ball given Saturday evening at Turner Hall in Leavenworth, under direction of the local chapter of the D.A.R., with a special committee composed of Miss Lou Uline, Miss Florence Burr and Miss Margaret Jones. Col. and Mrs. Charles Miller, Miss Miller, Miss Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. Conway, Major and Mrs. Montgomery and several hundred bachelor officers attended. Colonel Miller presented the prizes given for the most effective costumes, the winners being Miss Lou Uline, Miss Josephine Renz, of Kansas City, and Miss Grace Davis.

The Government sold twenty-one head of condemned cavalry and draft horses at public auction last Friday at Fort Leavenworth. The horses were all bought by Leavenworth men and Saturday they were sold to a company of Kansas City horse dealers at a price of about \$4 above what the local men paid for them.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 29, 1918.

Lient. and Mrs. Logan T. McMenemy, who were married in Houston on Saturday, enjoyed their honeymoon in Galveston as guests of Hotel Galvez. Mrs. J. Wharton Terry and Miss Rebecca Terry entertained at an oyster roast down the island on Monday, in honor of the bridal couple.

The Pan-Helenic Association entertained with the second of a series of informal dances at the Knights of Columbus hall on Saturday. It was a brilliant success. The first dance was given to the Greek letter men of the various collegians and universities of the United States among the enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy and the Aviation Section at Ellington Field. On the second occasion these men invited their friends. The Army and Navy and Ellington Field were represented at the weekly dance given at Hotel Galvez on Saturday. About sixty of the officers of the Army and Navy attended the oyster roast and dance given down the island on Wednesday evening.

Col. L. H. Moses, commanding officer of the 8th Regiment of U.S. Marine Corps, and the officers of his command entertained with an informal dance at Hotel Galvez recently. The 19th U.S. Infantry entertained with a formal dancing party at Hotel Galvez last week. Major J. M. Pruyin, commanding officer, and the officers under his command were the hosts.

Mrs. Lewis Cox and little son, Master Lewis Crocker Cox, are guests of Mrs. Cox's father, Mr. James A. Crocker, while Commander Cox is on duty at sea. Mrs. Alexander M. McClure and little sons of Winnipegs, Canada, are also here for the family gathering. Mrs. Taylor Brown spent the holiday season with her aunts, Mrs. M. B. Sweeney and Miss Rebecca Ashton Brown. Mrs. Emerson E. Newell, who with her children is wintering here as the guest of her mother, Mrs. George Sealy, is spending the week-end in San Antonio with her husband, Captain E. Newell, who is stationed there for the present.

Capt. F. B. Sedgwick and Lieuts. H. P. Robb and T. H. Basque of the Royal Flying Corps, of Fort Worth, enjoyed a brief stay here as guests of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Hodson. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph J. Wood, of Chicago, have returned to their home after a stay at Hotel Galvez, to be with their son, Lieutenant C. G. Wood, 19th U.S. Inf.

Prior to their departure, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph J. Wood entertained Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sobero at dinner at Hotel Galvez. Their sons, Captain Sobero, of the Marine Corps, and Lieutenant Wood being the additional guests. Miss Jessie Crocker entertained Miss Beatrice Moses, daughter of Col. and Mrs. D. H. Moses, and Captains Gale and Pearce, at dinner recently. The additional guests were Mr. James A. Crocker and Mrs. Lewis Cox, father and sister of the hosts.

MALE ISLAND.

Male Island, Cal., Jan. 23, 1918.

Miss Elizabeth George, who has quite recovered from her recent illness, gave a luncheon for Misses Mary Gorgas, Amy Long, Marion Becker, Ruth Maxwell, Edith Kynnersley, Augusta Rathbone, Pauline Wheeler and Catherine Wheeler, Asst. Naval Constr. Harold Saunders, Lient. Arthur Colony, Asst. Paymrs. William Marcus and D. H. Dismukes, Ensigns G. H. Walker, C. K. Richards, George Dillman and Charles Davenport and Drs. Frederick Kirby and J. H. Hammond. Last week Miss George was guest of Miss Mary Gorgas in San Francisco. Miss Gorgas entertained at dinner for her, afterwards taking her guests to the Palace for dancing and supper.

Mr. Robert Irvine is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Klink, in San Francisco, during Lieutenant Irvine's tour of sea duty. Mrs. Charles P. Huff, who is living in San Francisco while Lieutenant Commander Huff is at sea, gave a tea last week for Miss Ione Phelan, of Vancouver. Mrs. E. O. J. Eyttinge is to return shortly from San Francisco, bringing with her her baby son, born in Mount Zion Hospital three weeks ago. This is the second boy in the family. Mrs. Eyttinge is making her home in Vallejo with Madame Eyttinge and Surgeon Eyttinge is at sea. The story also brought a baby to Lient. and Mrs. R. G. Coman, the little girl making her advent at Mount Zion Hospital, while Naval Constr. and Mrs. Paul H. Fretz are rejoicing in the arrival of another son, born at the yard.

Lient. and Mrs. Paul Bates, who have been living in Vallejo, have taken up their residence in Oakland. Asst. Naval Constr. William O'Neill is recovering from an attack of blood poisoning, which has kept him confined to his home for some time. Mrs. Frank Holmes, widow of Captain Holmes, and Miss Margaret Holmes entertained at tea in San Francisco last week for Mrs. Bradford Holmes, the former's daughter-in-law, from Bellington, Wash. Mrs. William F. Fullam and her daughters, Miss Rhoda Fullam and Mrs. Austin P. Sands, are at Coronado after a four months' stay in the East. Lient. Comdr. and Mrs. Kirby E. Crittenden entertained a number of friends at the Palace, San Francisco, on the occasion of the patriotic tea dance given.

Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray are preparing to move from the Hotel St. Francis to their quarters at Fort Mason. They expect their daughter, Mrs. Conner Pratt, who has been at San Antonio with Major Pratt, to arrive shortly for an extended visit. Goodbyes are being said to Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. B. Hilliard, who are shortly to leave the yard. Mrs. Paul H. Fretz is expecting her mother, Mrs. Johnston, from Pittsburgh within a fortnight. Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. R. B. Bolles and family have arrived from Guam, and the former has reported for treatment at the hospital. Mrs. Bolles is making her home at the St. Vincent Hotel, Vallejo, and their eldest daughter, Miss Betty Bolles, will enter the University of California at Berkeley. They went out to Guam only last May from Puget Sound.

Mrs. T. D. Parker has as her guest her mother, Mrs. Bland, of Belvedere. Mrs. Dennis O'Sullivan has been spending few days at the barracks, the guest of Mrs. Lincoln Germany.

Miss Ethel and Ruth Perkins have returned to their Oakland home after visiting their aunt, Mrs. A. N. Mitchell. Their mother, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Jr., was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis. Her brother, Mr. Quarman, who came down from Willow, spent a few days here with Lient. Comdr. and Mrs. Mitchell before returning to his home after Mrs. Perkins was out of danger.

Mrs. J. J. Brice and Miss Elizabeth Brice will remain in New York longer than they planned, not returning to their home in San Francisco until March. Mrs. Edward H. Durrell has been ill at her home at Yerba Buena Island for the last



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week, but is now recovering. Gen. and Mrs. Edward J. McClelland were the honored guests at a tea given in San Francisco last week by Col. and Mrs. George W. Van Deusen. Many officers of the 2d Field Artillery were among the guests.

Bids were opened here and in Washington this week for the erection of a medical supply depot at this yard. Five firms, all San Franciscans, submitted estimates, ranging from \$75,302, the figure of L. G. Bergren and Son for Item I, to \$91,773, the figure of J. D. Hannan for the same item. Five other small items, ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand dollars, were included in the estimate of all bidders.

Male Island Chapter of Red Cross has received word that it will be given a part of the proceeds of the football games at Pasadena New Year's Day, when the gate receipts amounted to several thousand dollars. The naval auxiliary of the San Francisco chapter of the Red Cross, which maintains quarters in that city, is among the most active of the war organizations, and is making knitted garments and surgical dressings by the hundreds.

Capt. Newton A. Best, athletic officer at the barracks, is preparing to organize a baseball team, which he expects to prove as victorious as did his gridiron stars, as a number of widely known players are now enlisted with the Marine Corps at this yard.

Male Island, Cal., Jan. 30, 1918.

Mrs. James Reed, Jr., presided at a pretty luncheon, complimentary to Mrs. R. B. Hilliard, whose departure for the East coast, after several years' residence here, is being deeply regretted. Asked to meet her were Mesdames U. R. Webb, J. P. Fleming, McCorkindale, Hooper, William Small and Marcus Miller and Miss Edith Woodward. Lient. Comdr. and Mrs. L. C. Cooper, recent arrivals, have taken apartments at the Sevel, in Vallejo, where Lient. Comdr. and Mrs. Sampson also are living.

Mrs. R. G. Coman and her baby daughter, born in San Francisco a few weeks ago, came up to the yard Sunday. Mrs. E. O. J. Eyttinge, whose baby son made his advent in San Francisco nearly a month ago, has returned to Vallejo and is again making her home with Madame Eyttinge. Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Whiting have returned to Berkeley after several months' stay at Coronado and have taken a bungalow for the remainder of the winter and spring.

Lient. and Mrs. Saunders have arrived in Vallejo and taken apartments at the Kensington. Ensign M. V. Veale, who has

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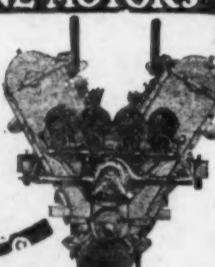
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been visiting at his home in Martinez, has left to report for duty. Capt. Robert McDonald gave a luncheon last week at Alcazar, entertaining for Misses Marion Baker, Anna Peters, and Helen Jones, Lieuts. G. H. Oldsmith and Bruce Nelson. About 125 women of Vallejo yesterday marched in a body to the city hall and through the president of the W.C.T.U. of that city made a demand that the saloons be closed at once as a matter of patriotic duty. Reference was made to the fact that Capt. Harry George for many months past has refused to allow the men liberty to visit Vallejo, on account of the saloons there, although, according to Mayor James Roney and the members of the City Council, he has never made any request to them that the saloons be closed. He has stated that this was his objection in discussing it with others. The women were told by Mayor Roney yesterday that the only way the saloons could be closed under the Vallejo charter was by an initiative election, which would require the signatures of 900 voters at the last election on the petition asking for this. The women objected, saying that they were for the most part newcomers in Vallejo, who could not vote as they were not registered. One commissioner, J. R. Wilson, disagreed with the Mayor about the only method of closing the saloons, saying that the city's authority was absolute. It was finally decided by the women to wire Secretary Daniels, asking for an expression of opinion, as two of the three members of the council agreed to abide by this. The telegram was signed "Several Hundred Women, including W.C.T.U., Women's Council for Defense and Mothers of Men."

To-day the women again met at the City Hall, expecting an answer, but so far none has been received.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 26, 1918.

The regular hops given this winter every Friday night are usually informal. The one given the middle of January was an exception and was attended by a large number of guests from town. Before the hop Lieut. J. A. Best, M.R.C., entertained at a dinner at the Hotel Utah, in compliment to some out-of-town friends. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. George L. Bryam, Major and Mrs. Emory S. West and Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Beer.

At the hop on Jan. 11 at Fort Douglas, the new hop committee had arranged and planned a most delightful evening. The guests were received by Mrs. Hulme, assisted by a number of the younger married officers and their wives. The new hop committee consists of Mrs. Hulme and Capt. Oscar Straub and Lieutenants Phillips and Stanley.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Johnson, who since their marriage in the late summer have been stationed at Camp Lewis, American Lake, have arrived in Salt Lake for a brief furlough. Captain Johnson will go to Fort Sill on special detail and Mrs. Johnson will remain for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Evans. Herbert H. Calvin, son of E. E. Calvin, president of the Union Pacific system, has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Reserve Corps. He is the head of the Western Fuel Company in Salt Lake.

Calvin S. Smith, formerly a teacher in the Latterday Saints University, has been appointed chaplain in the Army, and will probably accompany the Utah boys, the 145th Field Artillery, when they leave their present training station at Linda Vista. Mr. Smith is a nephew of Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church.

Major and Mrs. Samuel M. Parker and their two sons spent two weeks at the Hotel Utah during the holiday time, on their way to the Aviation School at Berkeley, where Major Parker goes as instructor. They have been at Camp Dodge. Mrs. Parker was Miss Janet Richards, of Salt Lake. Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Buckley, now stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, were guests of Mrs. Buckley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hooper, during the holidays, in Salt Lake City.

Lieut. Robert T. Christensen, who has been here from American Lake, has returned to his station after a few days with relatives. Lieut. C. E. Mortensen accompanied him on leave, and they are both back to duty. Major and Mrs. Robert J. Binford have returned to Fort Douglas after a brief leave spent in San Francisco and Del Monte. Mrs. Keith, wife of Lieut. David Keith, who has recently reached France, has returned from Charlotte, S.C., with her infant son, and they are at home at the Hotel Utah during the absence of Lieutenant Keith.

The members of the Mormon Church held a wonderful patriotic service on Jan. 20 in their mammoth tabernacle, in which the children, to the number of over 12,000, heard brief patriotic speeches and sang patriotic hymns. Such a display of flags was said to be unprecedented, as each child carried the national colors to wave in the patriotic choruses.

Capt. Clarence Bamberger, nephew of Governor Bamberger, has been called to Washington in connection with his services in the Ordnance Department. Mrs. Bamberger and her small daughter will leave soon to join him there. Major Emory S. West was one of the speakers at the Bonneville dinner given on Jan. 14, his subject being on general military training for all youths. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Guthrie are back from San Francisco, where Lieutenant Guthrie took his examination for promotion to a captaincy, U.S.N.

During the past week forty young men have passed the examination and been accepted in the aviation branch of the service in Salt Lake's recruiting station.

Capt. and Mrs. O. J. Salisbury have left for New York to make their home during the period of the war. Captain Salisbury goes into special government work. Word has been received in Salt Lake of the safe arrival in France of Lieut. William C. Stark, formerly with 145th Field Artillery at Camp Kearny. Mrs. S. W. Morrison and her daughter, Mrs. C. P. Overfield, have returned from a visit of a few weeks at American Lake with Lieut. S. W. Morrison, Jr.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 18, 1918.

Col. A. T. Clifton left Monday for Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., as chief signal officer of the 8th Division. Col. W. H. Hart has received orders for Jeffersonville, Ind., to be in charge of the big quartermaster depot there. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy arrived Tuesday to succeed Col. W. H. Hart as Southwestern Department quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. Otto Cushing is the guest of her brother, Capt. Otto Budd, Carson street. Mrs. Jessie E. Harriman, of Concord, N.H., has arrived to spend the winter as the guest of Col. and Mrs. E. C. Carey. Major and Mrs. John Rossell, of Kelly Field, left yesterday for Lake Charles, La., where Major Rossell goes in connection with aviation interests. Col. and Mrs. Howard L. Laubach entertained at dinner Thursday for General Dugan, Senator and Mrs. Carlson Bee, Mrs. J. L. Bullis, Colonel Appin and Col. William Glasgow. Lieutenant Charles Childs, of New York, was host to a large party at the Hawaiian tea Saturday at the St. Anthony Hotel, when he honored Miss Clarisse Ryan, guest of her cousin, Mrs. H. S. Mulliken. Lieut. Richard A. Pierce, of St. Louis, spent the week-end at the St. Anthony Hotel. Mrs. F. E. Hayes is making an extended visit to her husband, Lieutenant Hayes, now stationed at Washington.

Gen. and Mrs. Ruckman entertained at dinner at the Country Club, complimenting Col. and Mrs. H. Slocum, who left Thursday for Brownsville. The guests included Cols. and Mesdames Alonzo-Gray, Jacob Galbraith and Lynch. Mrs. Louis Montague, of San Francisco, is a guest at the St. Anthony, visiting her son, Lieut. Paige Montague, who is stationed at Kelly Field. Mrs. William Brooke and daughter, Miss Alma Brooke, wife and daughter of Colonel Brooke, of Rockford, Ill., are guests of Mrs. Edward Glaze. Colonel Appin, one of the English officers on duty at Washington, has arrived to instruct officers at the brigade and field officers' training school. Officers reporting to the brigade and field officers' school Saturday were Cols. G. S. Barnard, Washington, Barnes, Jr., William J. Berry, Lieut. Cols. George M. Butler and Robert E. Craighitt.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. K. Clinton, of New York, entertained at dinner last evening in the "old wash house" of the Caroline tea rooms, honoring their sister, Miss Eugenia Rand, of New York, the affair being given to announce Miss Rand's engagement to Lieut. George Smith, of Philadelphia. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Faurot, of Chicago, have arrived from Austin, where Lieutenant Faurot has been attending the officers' training school and will be stationed at Kelly Field. Gen. John W. Ruckman left last week for Galveston and Houston on an inspection trip.

Mrs. W. S. Millington and W. S., Jr., of Rockport, have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Horace Soule at Kelly Field No. 2. Lieut. Rufus Scott and mother, Mrs. Scott of Paris, Texas, are located at 620 Augusta street for the winter. Lieut. Richard J. Hill, of Minnesota, stationed at Kelly Field, entertained at dinner Thursday at the St. Anthony Hotel for Mrs. Louise Montague, Misses Ruckman, Armstrong, Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Loring Pickering, Lieutenants Montague, Gurney Smith, Howard McHenry and John Ruckman. Brig. Gen. J. P. O'Neill, who visited Corpus Christi to witness the football game between the 5th U.S. Engineers and the 357th Infantry teams, also enjoyed a morning duck hunt and returned with fifty-six ducks and two geese. Those in the party were General O'Neill, Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, Major Rowland, Captains Davidson and Barrows, and Lieutenants Marx and Hart.

Mr. and Mrs. William Aubrey entertained at dinner at the Country Club Saturday, honoring Brig. Gen. Sidney Minor, of Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C. Mrs. Charles L. Hanscom, of New York, is visiting Mrs. Marshall Eskridge during Lieutenant Hanscom's detail at Leon Springs. Rev. Dwight Cameron, of New York, a brother of Major Gen. George H. Cameron, has arrived in San Antonio and will act as voluntary chaplain at Kelly Field. He will work under direction of Bishop W. T. Capers, of the diocese of West Texas.

Capt. Clyde McConkey entertained at dinner at the Country Club for Misses Katherine and Marjorie McGowen, Catherine Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Lewis, Captains Beawell,

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Engelke, Blocker and Jones. A dinner-dance was given Wednesday at the Travis Club by the sixty-nine members of the eleventh class to graduate from the Kelly Field ground officers' training school.

Capt. Claude B. Clarke has been transferred from Douglas, Ariz., to duty at the San Antonio Arsenal, the Douglas Arsenal having been closed. Major J. H. Biggar, transportation officer, lectured to a class of 150 of the officers commissioned at the second officers' training camps and sent to Leon Springs for additional training. The lecture dealt particularly with emergency calls with which newly commissioned officers frequently came in contact.

Quarters No. 8 staff post was badly damaged at eleven o'clock



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Friday night by fire, caused by an overheated stove. The interior and furnishings suffered about \$2,000 damage. The flames were discovered by a sentry, who fired several shots. Both the Fort Sam Houston and San Antonio departments answered the alarm.

Brigade and regimental gas defense schools have been started at Camp Travis to instruct officers and enlisted men as instructors and a class of forty men will attend. Any man absent one day will be dropped from the class the rest of the course. The instructor is Lieut. D. Grant, Medical Reserve Corps.

Late Thursday afternoon Kelly Field was almost snowbound as a result of the blizzard which struck San Antonio last week. Fliers had narrow escapes in the wind, and two were forced to land in cross country flights. Many tents were blown down, pipes frozen and water cut off in the barracks and officers' quarters. Men doing fatigue were wielding snow shovels in field recruit camps. On account of the snow and sleet no flying was done on Friday.

The body of Lieut. Walter L. Fouke, Signal Reserve Corps, who died of pneumonia in the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, was sent to Philadelphia Wednesday for burial, accompanied by a military escort. Officers from Kelly Field attended the services and the band from Kelly Field No. 1 furnished the music.

An infantry school of arms opened Jan. 14 in the Machine Gun Building with an attendance of 150 non-commissioned officers and selected men. Approximately 600 men from Camp Travis who have been selected for a special three month course of training, with a view to becoming commissioned officers, began Saturday under command of Col. E. E. Haskell.

In order to provide quarters for the divisional personnel office a building 40' x 65' feet is being erected adjoining division headquarters building, Camp Travis. The new structure will be complete within a week. Only two officers and one non-commissioned officer out of seventeen officers and "non-coms" given instruction at the Stokes mortar school, Camp Travis, finished as suitable instructors, it was announced in an official bulletin. The percentage is unusually small, and recommendations were made that for the future classes only the best material shall be sent to take the courses, so there will be a number of first-class instructors training. The school is under the instruction of Major E. S. Porter and Sergt. Thomas Simpson, of the British military mission.

More than 1,310 officer graduates of the Camp Stanley training camp at Leon Springs began a post-graduate course in military theory, working until long after dark. The advanced course at Camp Stanley, which will include map-making, military tactics and other theoretical subjects, will continue until the men are assigned and transferred. The men who are taking the advanced training are men who were not assigned to duty when the last student officers' class graduated. Under instructions issued by General Johnston a commissioned officer will be present continuously in the quarters occupied by each organization, which has three or more commissioned officers during the time between drill and schools. In the organizations with a commissioned strength of less than three officers an arrangement of some sort for the supervision of quarters will be made by detailing officers.

35TH INFANTRY CAMP.

Nogales, Ariz., Jan. 26, 1918.

Captain Marshburn has been sent to command the post at Ajo, Ariz. Major and Mrs. Anding entertained at dinner at the Nogales Café on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Frier, Capt. and Mrs. Balsam and Mr. and Mrs. Titcomb, Dr. and Mrs. Gunstetter, Mr. and Mrs. Van Monrick, Mr. and Mrs. Land. The bi-weekly hops are looked forward to by everyone with great pleasure. They are always well attended and the interest in them never wanes. Mrs. Frier and Mrs. Anding were guests at a delightful bridge luncheon given by Mrs. Lecker, of Nogales, last Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Senef, Misses Georgia and Josephine Titcomb, Lieutenants Hamilton and Baldwin. Lieutenant Baldwin's mother is staying at the Bowman Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Hockensmith and Mrs. Ward, parents and sister of Lieutenant Hockensmith, paid him a flying visit Friday and Saturday, en route to Los Angeles.

Mrs. Bass, mother of Lieutenant Bass, was guest of honor at a beautifully appointed "tea" at the home of Mrs. Titcomb. Other guests from the camp were Mrs. Frier, Mrs. Anding, Mrs. Balsam, Mrs. Senef and Mrs. Steele. Lieutenant Glaze and Rising have arrived with their brides. Mrs. Glaze has taken a house in town. Lieut. and Mrs. Rising are on the officers' row. Mrs. Frier had a number of ladies in her tea Tuesday. Among them were Mrs. Anding, Mrs. Rising, the Misses Titcomb and de Nava. Mrs. Frier and Mrs. Anding were guests at a lovely tea given by Mrs. Wise, of Nogales, on last Friday.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Jan. 14, 1918.

Mrs. Newton, of Empire, wife of Lieut. William Newton, 5th U.S. Inf., was the week-end guest of Mrs. Byrne, mother of Capt. Louis Byrne, at Gatun. Mrs. Clifford L. Miller was a visitor in Panama City Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Allen Rutherford, of Gatun, visited Colon on Saturday and had luncheon at the Hotel Washington. Mrs. Harold L. Jackson, of Gatun, was a visitor in Cristobal Friday.

The Red Cross Society, of Empire, meets every Wednesday and Friday from 9:30 to 11:30 at the headquarters building. Several new members have been added.

Many people left for the States on the last transport, among them being Major and Mrs. Wilson and Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Murphy. Captain Phillips, of Gatun, was a visitor in Colon Friday. Several of the ladies of Empire are learning to knit sweaters, under the instruction of Mrs. Humphrey, mother of Lieutenant Humphrey.

A delightful social gathering was held at the Officers' Club, Gatun, on Jan. 11. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. H. L. Jackson, Mrs. Neal Harper, Capt. and Mrs. Allen Rutherford, Lieut. and Mrs. Roland R. Long, Mrs. Edward Test, Miss Edna Harper, Miss Mary Budd, Lieut. William O. H. Prosser, Lieut. Charles Le Barron, Capt. Frederick C. Test, Major Truman Carrithers, Lieut. Oliver Garrett, Lieutenants Jenkins and Black.

Miss Edna Harper, sister of Dr. Harper, of Gatun, was week-end guest of friends in Corozal. Miss Elizabeth Hilliker, of Baltimore, has returned to the States after spending three months on the Canal Zone as guest of her sister, Mrs. T. Phillips, wife of Capt. T. Phillips, of Gatun. Miss Hilliker will be greatly missed by her many Army friends.

Mrs. Pace entertained at cards for Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Skillman, Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Miller. Chaplain and Mrs. Miller had Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Skillman as guests at the Chop Suey House. Dr. Skillman having received his majority, Mrs. Skillman is soon to leave for the States. Mrs. Samuel M. Waterhouse and Mrs. Joseph Brady have sailed for the States, where they expect to spend several months.

Major Hopson, Q.M.C., of Empire, entertained Colonel Humphrey, 5th U.S. Inf., at dinner last Sunday. Mrs. Hall, wife of Lieutenant Hall, 5th U.S. Inf., visited her quarters in Empire Tuesday morning. While Lieutenant Hall is away, Mrs. Hall is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge, of Balboa.

While on a shopping tour in Panama City Tuesday Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Skillman, of Empire, were luncheon guests at the Hotel Tivoli and attended a swimming party at Bella Vista, given by Mrs. Skillman's brother, Mr. Martin. Dr. and Mrs. Skillman were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

Col. George F. Landers, department commander, and Colonel Hawthorne, department inspector, are both now quartered at Quarry Heights. Lieut. William O. H. Prosser, Med. Corps, is on temporary duty at Camp Gaillard during the illness of Captain Chase, M.R.C. Major and Mrs. Wagner, of Camp Gaillard, and a party of friends had a lobster supper at the Hotel Metropole, Panama, Saturday.

Major Fields has returned to Camp Otis after a trip up the Chagres River. Major and Mrs. A. J. Skillman were dinner guests in Paraíso Thursday at the home of Mrs. Grier.

Empire people were very sorry to learn of the untimely death of Temporary Lieutenant Allen, of Camp Gaillard. Lieutenant Allen was formerly a sergeant in the 5th Infantry, where he and Mrs. Allen were well known. Mrs. William Klingensmith, of Empire, was the overnight guest of Mrs. Glade at Camp Gaillard Wednesday. Major and Mrs. A. J. Skillman had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Humphrey and her son, Lieutenant Humphrey, in Empire. Mrs. Christman, wife of Colonel Christopher, of Camp Otis, drove to Empire Thursday morning, ac-

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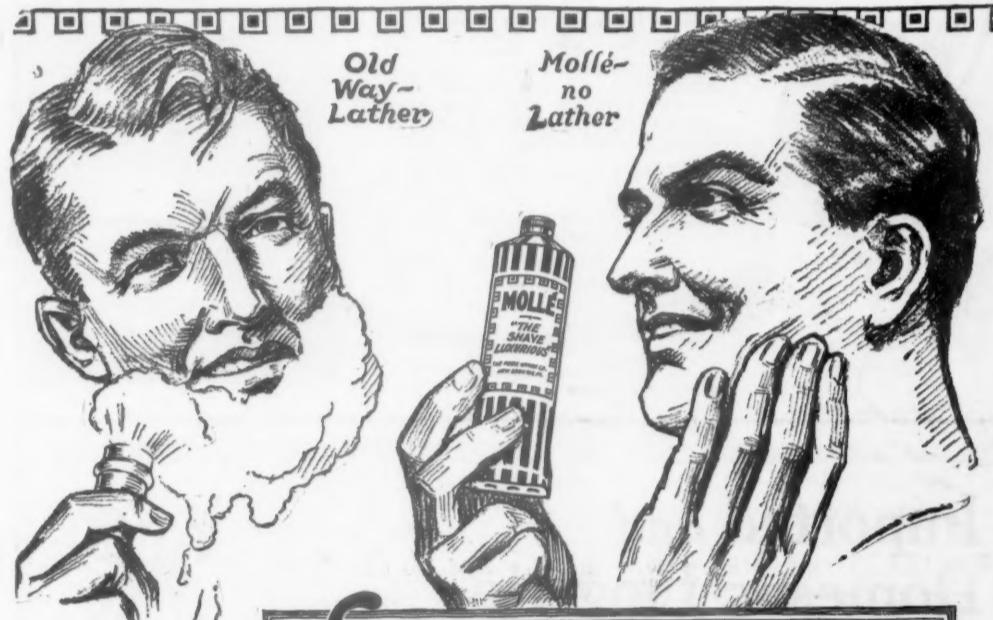
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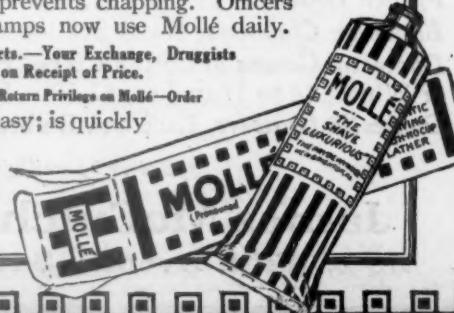
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accompanied by Mrs. Emanuelli. Mrs. Christman's many friends were glad to see her out again.

A delightful ride was taken in the mountain wagon to the zone line Thursday by Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Pace, Mrs. Clifford Miller, Baby Miller and Baby Face of Empire. Mrs. Truby, wife of Colonel Truby, Med. Corps, of Ancon, expects soon to leave for the States. Mrs. Truby will be greatly missed. Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Lieutenant Rodgers, of Empire, and small daughter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hall at the reservoir Thursday.

Mrs. Addie Allen, wife of the late Lieutenant Allen, of Camp Gaillard, is the guest of friends in Ancon. Mrs. Allen is to sail for the States next week if her health will permit.

Mrs. Fraser, of Gatun, left recently for the States. Many Army people were in Colon on Thursday, among them being Major and Mrs. Gatewood, of Corozal; Mrs. Lamoreux, of Fort De Lesseps; Captain Phillips, of Gatun; Major and Mrs. Lyons, of Fort De Lesseps; Mrs. Harold L. Jackson, and Miss Mary Budd, of Gatun.

Major and Mrs. Wilson, of Culebra, Mrs. Byrne, of Gatun, and Miss Julia Hamingiss had luncheon at the Hotel Washington Wednesday. Mrs. Harmen and Mrs. Wagner, of Culebra, had luncheon at the Tivoli. A dinner party was given by Major and Mrs. Wagner, of Culebra, last Thursday.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Jan. 16, 1918.

Major and Mrs. Blasland had dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Ovenshine, Capt. and Mrs. Manchester, Major Blackford. The 1st Infantry card club met with Mrs. Deaceen on Wednesday. Four new members have been added.

Mrs. Rockwood, of Fort Shafter, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Deaceen. Mrs. Carnahan left on the last transport for a visit to Washington.

The 32d Infantry have returned from guard duty in Honolulu. The regiment is now settled in the Artillery post. Major and Mrs. Burnett are moving to-day to the quarters formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Horn; Major and Mrs. Gregg are in quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Thurber; Capt. and Mrs. Keen have the McCleave quarters; Capt. and Mrs. Manchester are in quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Browning.

Mrs. Blasland was in Honolulu Wednesday attending a luncheon given by Mrs. Blodgett. Mrs. Schaefer had luncheon on Tuesday for the Mesdames McGrew, Williamson, Olson, Gifford, of Honolulu, and Mrs. Sneed. Mrs. Gregg entertained at bridge on Thursday for the Mesdames Gibner, Watson, Hoff, man, Keen and Manchester.

The Engineer troops have arrived at Schofield, where they have a permanent home. For the past five years they have been stationed at Shafter. They are living in the 1st Infantry quarters.

Mrs. Hoffman had tea on Thursday for Mesdames Gregg, Low, Sneed and Manchester, later taking her guests to see the ceremony of the "Escort to the Color." Capt. and Mrs. Schaefer had a dinner on Thursday for Major Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. Sneed, Captain Cleveland and Mr. Atkinson, of Honolulu.

Mrs. Ballinger arrived on the last transport. She has been spending three months with her family in Galveston, Texas. Lieutenant Nye, of 4th Cav., has returned from the States. He was accompanied by his mother, who will make him a visit. Mrs. Robinson and her mother were hostesses on Monday to the ladies of the 25th Infantry. Those present were Mesdames Housholder, Hollister, Fieldner, Ardery, Ballinger, Macadam, Tuesday, Jan. 15, being the birthday of Dr. McCarmel and Dr. Pick, the ladies of both families honored the two officers with a surprise party, held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Pick. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Heard, Col. and Mrs. Arnold, Major and Mrs. Converse, Major and Mrs. Kiehl, Capt. and Mrs. McLaren, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. Lytle, Captain Hawkins, Latimer, McQuillin, Lieutenants Worthington, Fernandez, Bloom, Pinkerton, Lieut. and Mrs. Dorn, Capt. and Mrs. Hartmann, Lieut. and Mrs. Elwood Nye, Mrs. Nye, Miss Keasley. Miss Tyler, sister of Captain Tyler, has announced her engagement to Lieutenant Riley, 4th Cav.

Capt. and Mrs. Rockwood, of Fort Shafter, and Miss Quilty, of San Jose, Cal., are spending two weeks with Capt. and Mrs. Deaceen while Captain Rockwood is attending the grenade school. Mrs. McLaren gave a shower for Miss Tyler on Tuesday. Mrs. Brigham entertained in her honor on Friday afternoon.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 31, 1918.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

To be Chaplain.

Rev. James T. Moore (Va.), rank Jan. 19, 1918, vice Gavitt, retired.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieutenants to be Captains, with rank from Oct. 12, 1917.

M. J. O'Brien, J. C. Haw, I. B. Summers, C. R. Jones, J. B. Wagan, C. H. Tenney, F. E. Emery, Jr., E. C. Wallington, C. E. Hocker, R. T. Gibson, E. B. Hyde, Jr., H. R. Corbin, C. H. Chapin, W. P. Cherrington, C. R. Finley, A. W. Draves, H. S. Beverley, C. L. Marriott, H. A. Ramsey, W. M. McD. Chapin (exam.), C. S. Doney, J. de B. Walbach, R. M. Levy, E. H. Freeland, J. C. Rudell, J. J. O'Hare, W. G. Patterson, F. C. Scofield, F. F. Gallagher, B. L. Flanigan.

CAVALRY ARM.

First Lieutenants to be Captains, rank from dates noted.

July 25, 1917—W. E. Shipp, C. De Witt, Jr., J. M. Crane, L. S. S. Berry; 26—V. W. B. Wales; 27—J. M. Tully, P. H. Hemphill, H. Mitchell, R. Le G. Walsh; 28—C. S. Mauldin (exam.), G. S. Andrew, S. A. Townsend, A. M. Jones; 29—T. G. Peyton; 30—J. H. Houghton (exam.); 31—D. J. Page.

Aug. 2—J. N. Caperton; 14—C. C. Smith; 15—H. Herman; 22—W. W. Dempsey; 24—R. D. McCullough; 27—C. Grant; Sept. 11—D. G. Richart; Oct. 2—D. A. Conner.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants, with rank from Oct. 12, 1917.

G. C. Woodbury, D. G. McGregor, T. J. Heavey, W. F. Safford, J. A. Stansell, R. E. S. Williamson, D. C. G. Schlenker, H. T. Wood, E. F. Gnoob, R. E. Symmonds, J. R. W. Diehl, R. D. Delehaney, W. H. W. Reinburg, E. H. Almquist, F. L. Carr, F. E. Bertholet, M. Carson, R. H. Garity, F. C. Jedlicka, L. B. Connor, J. B. Saunders, A. B. Custis, D. O'Keefe, H. M. Rose, F. J. Durrschmidt, M. W. Davis, J. B. Bellinger, Jr.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Captains to be Majors, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917.

R. H. Williams, A. M. Mason, K. C. Masteller, J. Matson, F. H. Lincoln, W. H. Wilson, E. D. Powers, C. E. N. Howard, C. M. Seaman, H. J. B. McElgin, A. L. Fuller, H. R. Casey, D. Y. Beckham, R. C. Marshall, Jr., J. O. Steger, R. Van Den Corpuit, J. A. Thomas, J. D. Watson, P. T. Hines, J. Totten, W. W. K. Hamilton, B. H. Kerfoot, E. Canfield, Jr., A. H. Bryant, E. M. Shinkle, W. R. Bettison, G. Robinson, C. E. Brigham, J. Prentice, H. S. Miller, W. H. Menges, F. J. Behr, J. R. Musgrave, A. L. Rhoades, W. E. Murray, G. Parker, N. Stayton, R. Furnival, R. D. Herring, W. E. De Sombre, G. F. Jenks, C. B. Ross, R. H. Jordan, J. B. Taylor, B. Taylor, F. Geere, C. E. Wheatley, A. F. Casad, J. E. Munroe, W. K. Wilson, O. Hope, J. O'Neil, O. G. Collins, F. H. Smith, C. H. Patterson, L. Turtle, C. Jones, L. C. Brinton, Jr., P. D. Bunker, L. R. Dice, W. M. Colvin, H. W. Bunn, H. L. Morris, M. L. Ireland, C. R. Alley, L. B. Moody, F. Q. C. Gardner, J. W. McKie, J. B. Dillard, C. Waller, D. McC. McKell, M. Cross, E. F. Colley, A. H. Barkley, W. Singles, R. F. Anderson, E. F. Farnsworth, W. T. Carpenter, F. H. Phipps, T. Duncan, T. M. Spaulding, B. H. L. Williams, H. Dunwoody, L. R. Bartlett, R. C. Eddy, J. C. Peterson, J. F. Walker, E. W. Niles, A. Gibson.

Captains to be Majors, with rank from dates noted in 1917.

Nov. 17—J. L. Holcombe; 29—J. S. Dusenbury; Dec. 26—L. B. Magruder; 28—S. H. Guthrie, N. Horowitz, L. P. Horsefall, C. G. Mettler, C. B. Gatewood, J. H. Pelot, M. L.



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First Lieutenants to be Captains, rank from dates noted.

Nov. 17, 1917—J. P. Kohn; 29—R. J. Van Buskirk; Dec. 4—F. L. Topping; 8—T. R. Phillips, C. S. Erswell; 20—L. Merriam, Jr., F. G. Epling; 25—R. G. Hoyt; 26—W. Mayer, H. A. McMorrow; 29—D. G. Clark, V. G. Cox, R. G. Lockett; J. H. La Fitte, L. C. Dennis, C. L. Stevens, C. A. Coleman; Jan. 15, 1918—W. F. Lafrenz.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

First Lieutenants to be Captains, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917.

E. C. W. Davis, E. G. De Coen, A. N. White, P. L. Lynch, I. N. Bradley, J. J. McCollister, F. A. Roberts, W. D. Alexander, H. L. Lee, R. J. Marshall, R. T. Heard, H. Hervey, F. W. Sheppard, R. W. Daniels, J. S. Winslow, G. N. Ruhberg, A. Duran, T. T. Handy, F. B. Tipton, Jr., S. F. Bryan, O. L. Hainer, O. I. Gates, G. E. Brower, W. J. Jones, Y. D. Velsey, W. B. Dunwoody, C. B. Thomas, O. J. Bond, Jr., R. H. Ennis, B. E. Carter, H. B. Parker, F. Fielding-Reid, H. R. Ristine, E. B. Edwards, O. L. Gruhn, T. W. Wrenn, H. W. Rohm, J. B. Pitney, C. H. Tate, O. O'Donnell, O. P. Echols, C. Ripley, E. M. Smith, J. O. Hoskins, W. Clarke, A. R. Ives, A. Brigham, Jr., W. M. Jackson, J. A. Sheridan, H. C. Minton, C. W. Galashier, L. V. Houston, S. Knopf, J. M. Garrett, D. M. Pope, E. H. Willenbacher, L. C. Arthur, Jr., J. F. Hubbard, F. M. Davison, W. E. Shepherd, Jr., R. M. Bathurst, W. H. Saunders, C. E. Hurdis, H. J. Schroeder, J. K. Tully, J. M. Devine, A. N. Nisley, J. L. Guion, G. D. Wahl, B. H. Perry, R. H. Lewis, S. F. Clark, A. M. Gurney, O. B. Cardwell, W. O. Butler, R. W. Beasley, F. Langham, W. F. Maher, W. F. Wright, E. P. Dunn, L. W. Hasslock, B. A. Dorn, P. G. Harper, J. Kennedy, G. D. Siana, J. V. D. Hume, W. W. Woodbridge, G. S. Taylor, J. G. Pennypacker, R. H. Schubert, E. J. F. Marx, W. X. Carlan, G. R. Rede, G. P. Kearns, Van R. Vesta, J. H. Carricker, P. P. Michalek, W. G. Gough, J. A. Muherrin, A. W. McNeal, W. B. Wright, Jr., V. H. Bridgeman, Jr., W. L. Bevan, H. J. MacPeake, F. W. Lyles, R. T. Guthrie, I. A. Luke, R. Griswold, H. Lockwood, D. R. Coleman, G. P. Winton, O. B. Ralls, Jr., J. R. Larkin, A. L. Campbell, G. J. Downing, W. W. Crawford, C. Pickett, R. H. Rogers.

First Lieutenants to be Captains, rank from dates noted.

Nov. 3, 1917—J. C. Adams; 5—A. C. Waters, E. T. Barco; 13—L. A. Daugherty, W. G. Witt; 22—J. E. Takken; 25—R. J. Watrous; Dec. 5—J. J. Waters, Jr.; Jan. 2, 1918—T. G. Hanson, Jr.

CAVALRY ARM.

Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels, rank from Jan. 16, 1918.

J. N. Munro, W. S. Valen, H. C. Smither, R. B. Harper, T. A. Roberts.

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, rank from Jan. 16, 1918.

L. L. Deitrick, R. B. Going.

Captains to be Majors from dates in 1918 noted.

Jan. 16—C. St. C. McNeill, F. K. Ross, H. Kobbé; 23—J. A. Warden, J. B. Johnson; 24—H. L. Gardiner, C. DeB. Hunt.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be Colonels, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917.

Lieut. Col. Hugh D. Wise, vice Duncan.

To be Lieutenant Colonel, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917.

Major Hugh D. Wise, vice Shuttleworth.

Captains to be Majors, additional officers, rank from Aug. 5, date would have been promoted if had not been retired.

E. J. Nowlen, S. C. Loring, J. Schick, R. W. Ashbrook, S. P. Herren.

Captains to be Majors, with rank from 1917 noted.

Nov. 29—H. H. Pritchett; 30—E. L. Field; Dec. 1—E. C. Buck, J. Baxter, A. E. Brown, J. M. Lockett; 4—E. Robinson, J. C. Brain; 10—A. W. Chilton; 14—W. E. Morrison; 19—D. J. MacLachlan, C. H. Rice.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

Second Lieutenants, Cavalry, from Infantry.

E. L. Hazard, Oct. 26, 1917; K. F. Driscoll, Oct. 25, 1917.

Second Lieutenants, Infantry, from Cavalry.

J. A. Nichols, Oct. 25, 1917; J. J. Roach, Oct. 26, 1917.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, BY PROMOTION, IN THE ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieutenants to be Captains, rank from dates in 1917 noted.

Oct. 12—F. W. Smith, R. S. Barr, C. J. Herzer, W. M. Cravens, J. B. Martin, E. C. Mead, W. T. Roberts, C. J. Smith, D. MacA. Burr, J. D. MacMullen, C. W. Bundy, C. D. Y. Ostrom, D. M. Cole, J. C. Hutson, E. A. Hause, F. A. Pendleton; Dec. 5—H. B. Holmes, Jr.; 10—A. M. Pendleton.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

First Lieutenants to be Captains, rank from dates noted.

Oct. 12, 1917—E. C. W. Davis, E. G. De Coen, A. N. White, P. L. Lynch, I. N. Bradley, J. J. McCollister, F. A. Roberts, W. D. Alexander (exam.), H. L. Lee, R. J. Marshall (exam.), R. T. Heard, H. Hervey, F. W. Sheppard; Nov. 5—R. W. Daniels; Dec. 5—J. S. Winslow; Jan. 4, 1918—G. N. Ruhberg.

CAVALRY ARM.

First Lieutenants to be Captains, rank from 1917 as noted.

Oct. 4—H. C. Dagley, C. L. Clifford, G. L. Holmes, G. W. Wersebe, M. R. Fisher, J. S. Jadhwin, A. P. Thayer, E. R. Scheitlin, E. A. Martin, J. D. B. Lattin, F. G. Ringland.

Oct. 12—J. B. Harper (exam.), W. I. Raaor (exam.), O. I. Holman, J. C. Bohn, H. B. Flounders, G. R. Carl, H. D. Blanchard, J. G. Monihan, A. J. Kirst, W. G. Simons, R. E. Willoughby, J. D. Austin (exam.), J. P. Kaye (exam.), C. D. Mayhugh, J. W. Barnett, J. C. Mullinix, R. McCoy, H. C. Tobin, J. A. Weeks, W. E. Buchly, H. C. Mandell, L. A. Sprinkle, R. W. Grow (exam.), T. E. Price, W. H. Kasten, E. Rollmann, L. E. Ryder, R. L. Creed (exam.), W. M. Husson (exam.), H. L. Putnam (exam.), R. R. Allen, A. W. Roffe (exam.), I. C. Holm, R. C. Candee, J. L. Phillips.

(Continued on page 900.)

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Oct. 23—K. McCatty, J. W. Geer, E. D. Morgan, Jr. (exam.); 25—L. B. C. Jones (exam.); 31—K. Thomas (exam.); 5—J. R. Finley, W. S. Waderton, H. S. Cook, J. M. Jenkins, Jr., B. H. Coiner, A. D. Chipman, A. H. Truxes, G. J. F. Heron, C. C. Krueger, H. M. Gregory; 6—O. A. Palmer, Dec. 11—S. Bacon, 19—S. V. Constant (exam.); 22—W. C. Chase; 29—N. E. Fiske, D. O. Miller.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants, rank from dates noted.

Aug. 9, 1917—M. Cox, H. J. FitzGerald, D. P. Minard, P. J. Matte, H. P. Wise, N. R. Hamilton, R. R. Hawes, Jr., J. S. Robinson, C. B. Sweatt, J. M. Sanderson, C. W. Walton, J. V. McConville.

Aug. 14—M. H. Ellis; 22—W. P. Hay; 24—J. I. Lambert; Sept. 7—R. W. Rogers; 11—W. P. Mediar.

Oct. 4—L. A. Shafer, T. M. Rundel, C. B. B. Bubb, P. E. McDermott, G. B. Guenther, W. H. Skinner, L. F. Laurence, H. W. Forster.

Oct. 12—F. C. Kettler, C. Pope, 2d, W. A. Faick, C. J. Rohsberger, C. M. Kellogg, J. V. McDowell, H. L. Chaffee, J. H. B. Bogman, R. H. Gallier, P. S. Haydon, D. J. Chaille, A. E. McIntosh, J. Kinney, Jr., H. H. Nelson, L. C. McAuley, C. R. Johnson, D. R. De Merritt, V. W. Batchelor, T. E. Boudinot, J. R. Wood, W. J. Gallagher, C. Rudd, J. G. Strobridge, S. Boon, Jr., H. G. Holt, W. Gunther, R. V. Morledge, J. W. Noble, H. R. Crile, J. E. Torrence, C. G. Hutchinson, C. P. Dorland, E. D. McQueen, A. E. Groff, G. D. Wiltschko, A. F. Zerbe, J. B. Wood, A. J. Wehr, R. C. Scott, E. F. Apelborn, J. R. Evans, Jr.

Oct. 24—De L. Bentley, W. P. Rauch, J. A. Garvin, D. D. Streeter, R. Russell, B. Putnam, L. L. Miller, E. M. Sumner, W. J. Mcchesney, Jr., J. Sheehan, J. M. Currin, T. H. Green, W. H. C. Grimes, R. C. Winchester, J. S. Rodwell, C. P. Choate, 3d, C. D. Ryan, N. Holmes, K. Broaddus, P. Blackmer, H. A. Suman, H. d. B. Bruck, D. A. Young, H. C. Minuth, E. C. Gere, J. M. Sweeney, Jr., G. G. Ball, S. C. Skemp.

Oct. 25—J. M. Carter, Jr., T. P. Hazard, F. C. Dossert, G. W. Ewing, Jr., C. C. Madeira, C. P. Davis, H. R. Kilbourne, E. E. Finck, H. H. Semmes, C. A. Eastwood, G. A. Russell; Nov. 5—F. S. Jacobs, C. ap C. Jones, G. Wharton, W. D. Van Ingen, H. V. Scanlan, S. von Christierson; 10—K. O. Spinning.

Dec. 1—C. E. Hansen; 2—V. P. Ryan; 11—R. C. Blatt; 22—C. de Witt; 29—H. J. Adams, W. B. Van Auken; Jan. 8, 1918—H. Kitson; 9—J. Boles.

INFANTRY ARM.

First Lieutenants to be Captains from dates in 1917 noted.

May 15—J. P. Vachon, H. O. Davis, F. Hatfield, E. Landreth, R. T. McDonnell, H. P. Kaysor, D. B. Spalding, H. J. C. Humphrey, G. W. Ells, G. L. Febiger; 16—T. W. Sidman; 17—C. E. Stadtman; 19—M. Hilt, J. H. Warfield, C. R. Huebner, H. G. Lewis (exam.), F. McCabe, M. L. Landreth, I. H. Engleman, C. W. Emerson, F. J. von Rohan, F. Schoenfeld; 22—E. J. Dodge; 24—P. J. McDonnell, E. L. Poland; 31—C. T. Huff, P. Hathaway.

June 4—C. F. Johnson, A. R. Hamel, H. C. Sweeney, E. M. Landrum, A. J. O'Keefe, J. A. Anderson, A. B. Stewart, W. F. Lee, D. Miller, G. W. Teachout; 5—C. R. Oliver, F. W. Huntington; 15—H. J. Houghland, T. J. Griffin (exam.); 16—C. A. Davis, C. L. Dennis (exam.); 17—R. R. Long, A. Van Dine, C. W. Cutchin, C. B. Oldfield, C. J. Allen, J. L. Dunn, R. Worthley, W. B. Wynd; 17—L. A. Welch; 18—S. Scroggs, C. A. McGarrigle; 19—A. P. Withers; 20—O. E. Lewis, L. H. Nixon, W. F. Freehoff; 21—S. Ledford; 22—A. A. Adams; 23—C. M. Crooks; 27—W. G. Livesay, C. J. Lambeth, R. L. Christian, W. H. Crom, G. R. F. Cornish, D. E. Thebaud, G. S. Clarke (exam.), W. F. Donnelly; 30—A. C. Weidenbach (exam.).

July 2—F. McI. Logan; 14—T. Smith; 18—W. G. Stephens; 19—A. Unger; 21—R. K. Sutherland, S. M. Tuttle; 23—R. G. Moss; 24—E. W. Leard, W. F. Adams, J. N. Greene.

July 25—S. E. Brett, H. L. Reeder, E. G. Gilliland, L. T. Gayle, Jr., T. M. Chambliss, J. N. C. Richards, J. F. Ehlert, T. G. Methven, F. M. Van Natter, P. L. Ransom, R. M. Vouell, J. H. Holmes, Jr., M. S. Eddy, C. E. Moore (exam.), G. T. Mackenzie, E. S. Dollarhide, B. R. Legge, A. W. Dillard, E. M. Almond, C. P. Stivers, R. C. Van Vliet, C. L. Chaffee (exam.), B. B. Kinloch, R. K. Smith, P. W. Clarkson; July 26—L. S. Gorow; 28—G. Wilder.

Aug. 3—H. I. T. Creswell, C. E. Purviance, L. H. Cook, J. T. Bossi, C. T. Senay, E. F. Koenig, A. H. Goddard, P. K. Kelly, J. A. Edgarton (exam.), L. J. I. Barrett, W. H. Woolworth, J. R. Broke, Jr., F. L. Culin, Jr., D. S. Appleton, R. E. McLain, R. C. Smith, T. S. Arms, R. D. Bell, A. L. Hamblen, W. H. Humphreys, P. W. Mapes, R. G. Macom, F. C. Dose, S. P. Jocelyn, Jr. (exam.), J. D. Townsend, H. H. Worthington (exam.), G. L. Kraft, J. S. Switzer, J. C. Cook, A. F. Kingman; Aug. 6—A. Tabachnik (exam.); 8—W. A. Rawls, Jr.; 10—H. K. Foster (exam.), C. L. Irwin.

Oct. 4—W. E. Comfort, L. C. Allen, J. Quesenberry, R. O. Jones, O. A. Hess, E. A. Allen, C. M. DeWitt, G. L. Pepin, C. B. Carver, J. H. Hills (exam.), E. E. Schwien (exam.), D. D. Howe, J. E. Copeland, L. N. Keesling; Oct. 9—J. H. Humbert.

Oct. 12—J. L. Lancaster, D. R. Kerr, E. G. Smith, L. S. Frasier, H. E. Hawkinson (exam.), J. A. Mood, Jr., S. S. Eberle, J. N. Dalton, C. N. Stevens, J. S. Bailey (exam.); H. C. Long, Jr., W. E. Lucas, Jr., V. Parks, W. A. Pashoski, R. H. Back, O. F. Carlson, R. G. Tindall, R. L. Taylor, L. R. Hathaway, G. W. Lester (exam.), K. Engeldinger, F. A. Byrne, H. J. Selby (exam.), F. F. Hall (exam.), O. M. Moore, W. R. McClure, C. E. Speer, B. Williams-Foote, E. Wilhelm, G. H. Butler, F. C. Foley (exam.), L. R. Boyd, W. A. Burress (exam.), A. J. Hoffmann, H. L. Bennett, Jr., J. J. McConville, J. C. Platt, Jr., T. H. Ward, E. H. Nichols (exam.), L. B. Glasgow (exam.), A. D. Hayden, M. W. F. Wallace, P. M. Ellis, K. A. Metzger, T. E. Mount, J. P. Pryor, J. C. Baker, R. B. Moore.

Oct. 16—C. W. Jones, E. H. Cotcher; 23—R. S. Miller, P. N. Starlings, C. Porterfield, Jr., S. R. Tupper, F. E. Roys, L. F. Stone, A. J. Becker, W. M. Spann, J. V. Ware; 24—R. W. Brown, J. R. Manning; 25—C. L. Steel.

The following all subject to examination, dates of rank as noted: Oct. 25—S. R. Carswell, G. S. Harter, J. W. Cotton, R. E. Wallace, L. W. Fagg, M. Mann, R. L. Purdon; 26—R. S. Jones, W. C. Hanna; 29—L. G. Harer; 31—E. M. Scott; Nov. 5—P. J. Dowling, J. H. Jones, R. E. Wicker, C. L. Briscoe, H. C. Dempwolff, E. F. Hinton, F. P. Tuohy, J. R. Hermann, L. T. Roberts, J. M. Palmer, R. A. W. Pearson, A. Millard, H. A. Ambs, W. H. Bittendorfer, R. H. Bishop; 6—J. A. Summersett, Jr.; 9—H. C. Gilchrist; 30—A. T. Veatch; Dec. 2—S. J. Simonsen; 19—T. G. Bond.

WITHDRAWALS.

Nominations withdrawn from the Senate Jan. 31, 1918.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major to be Lieutenant Colonels.

July 9—Rand; 13—Markham, Jackson; 14—Pillsbury; 18—Lukesh; Aug. 5—Slattery, Waldron, Pope, Youngberg, Johnston, Sherrill, Peck, Spalding, Dent, Stoye, Willing, Mitchell, Moore, Frazier, Bell, Fiske, Tyler, Grant, Schley, Rose, Moore, Adams, Pettis, Anderson, Ward, Howell, Earle, Robins, Black, Dillon, Jones, Graves, Wilby, Ridley, Barber, Bain, Emerson, Howell, Hodges, Loving, Arbery.

Captains to be Majors.

July 9—Sturdevant; 13—Atkinson, Coiner; 14—Dougherty; 18—Godfrey; Aug. 5—Harrington, Gee, Wright, Matheson, Sage, Taylor, Marx, North, Acher, Wilkes, Lee, Beson, Herkness, Lyman, Strong, Bullen, Brown, Solbert, Dunn, Connolly, Fowler, McCosh, Lampert, Fleming, Stewart, Mehaffey, Reinecke, Wheeler, Chubb, Bennion, Sherman, Kuldell, Crawford, Paules, Chynoweth, Fox, Gotwals, Newcomer, Williams, Young, Nicholas, Dorst, Putnam, Oliver, Holcombe, Cress, Gross, Miller, Bullard, Somervell, Price, Crawford, Skinner, Elliott, Cowgill, Lewis.

INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels.

Major to be Lieutenant Colonels.

Edwards and Wise.

Captains to be Majors.

Nov. 30—Pritchett; Dec. 1—Field, Buck, Baxter, Brown; Dec. 4—Lockett, Robinson; Dec. 10—Drain; 14—Chilton; 19—Morrison and MacLachlan.

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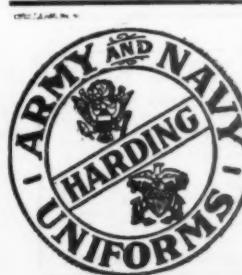
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It has advocated for over half a century every cause serving to promote the welfare and improvement of the Regular and Volunteer Services. Both at home and abroad it is accepted as reliable authority and is recognized as the leading military and naval publication in the United States. It has earned and maintains the fullest confidence of the United Service.

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20 Vesey Street, New York

To train drafted men for non-commissioned officers, without charge, is the latest plan of the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh street, New York city, according to an announcement just issued. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury and Major James R. Stewart, of the New York Guard, are behind the plan and both officers are serving on the advisory board. The school will be in charge of Lieut. Frost M. Wheeler, of the 7th Infantry, N.Y., assisted by Lieutenant French, of the same regiment. One hundred picked men will be selected from Class 1, men now being examined and subject to early call. In two companies of fifty they will spend three nights a weeks of intensive training for three months, when it is anticipated they will be called to camp. West Side branch has trained and still has in training many hundreds of men for service as chauffeurs, airplane mechanics and machinists mates, who run the engines of the scout patrol boats. It is about to start a class in French by one who knows French as it is spoken in France, with the idea of giving the Class 1 men a chance to learn enough to secure food, lodging and find their way about, in the three months possible for instruction.

The 13th Infantry, New York Guard, of Brooklyn, N.Y., Col. Clarence W. Smith, will hold a review in the armory at Sumner and Jefferson avenues, Brooklyn, on Feb. 15, with a band concert, several special features and dancing. The entire gross proceeds will be donated to the Brooklyn chapter of the Red Cross. Tickets will be fifty cents, with reserved seats at \$1, and it is expected that many will be present. Booths will be erected at the different parts in the armory, to receive new memberships in the Red Cross. The wife of his excellency, the Governor of New York, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, has already accepted the invitation to be present and act as reviewing officer, having with her a large staff of women, who will all be wives of military officers now in United States service. Tickets will be on sale at the armory and by the different Red Cross auxiliaries. For the first time in the history of the 13th Regiment there will be no free tickets, as all will be expected to contribute their admission fee towards the Red Cross fund.

Military organizations are not exempt from the old saying "there's a trick in every trade," and Herbert Stokes and William Brown, U.S. Marine rookies at Port Royal, S.C., will tell you so, says a Marine Corps note from that station. They recently volunteered to drive a Government "auto" for a veteran Marine "non-com," in charge of a working detail, figuring it would be much easier than carrying light lumber. But the Government "auto" proved to be a small truck propelled by "foot and push" power, and, to make matters worse, the roads weren't any too smooth. "I always detect work slackers somehow," laughed the old Marine sergeant at the crestfallen recruits, "and that's one way. It's an old stunt, but it still works. Funny, eh?" Brown and Stokes saw nothing funny about it, as did their comrades, but they agreed with the sergeant that it still worked; in fact, they proved it that afternoon.

What section of the trenches do you hail from? There's only one man in the world who can look at you and tell, according to latest reports from the U.S. Marines in France, and all he needs to see is your feet. To be sure, he's only a bootblack, but nevertheless he's the acknowledged "mud specialist" of Paris. A letter received at Quantico, Va., from an overseas marine, states: "While awaiting my turn in the 'specialist's' parlor recently, I observed a French soldier getting his boots polished. The man examined the mud on the Frenchman's boots and immediately told him he was from Verdun. 'Oui, certainement,' this poilu was sure surprised. Then the mud doctor" gave me the once over and said: 'And you, Monsieur, are from B—.' He certainly hit the nail on the head! He has made a study of what he calls mud culture, and is considered one of the highest specialized and most unique persons in Paris."

We have just received a copy of the Christmas menu of the U.S.S. Bridge, on duty in European waters. The front page of the menu is exceedingly artistic. It shows a female form representing Liberty holding aloft a flaming torch in the right hand, while a United States shield is held in the left. The American eagle, holding a ribbon on which is printed the word "Liberty," is at the foot of the design. The flags of France, America and Great Britain form a pretty background for the form of Liberty. The frontispiece is painted in gilt and colors. The menu consisted of many delicacies, which included chicken consomme, baked turkey, York ham braised, pickled eggs, plum pudding, mince pie, nuts, candy, fruit, ice cream, coffee and cigars.

In that "Sahjunt at Camp Pike" a correspondent discovers a dear old friend, and recalls the following anecdote: "Pat, doing guard duty, was asked by his sergeant if he had seen the colonel in that part of the camp. No, he had not; but two hours later, when an officer passed. Pat asked: 'And who might you be?' Drawing himself up: 'I am Colonel Smith.' 'Oh, sure, you're the colonel, are ye? Well, you're going to get hell. The sergeant's been looking for you for two hours.'"

A dashing lieutenant colonel, ex-member of the General Staff, was approached by a recently drafted man.

"What might your name be? Do you belong to this bunch?"

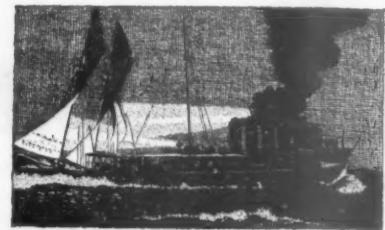
"I'm the colonel in charge."

"Wal, I see the balance of 'em busy around here, and I don't see you doin' anything. How does a fellow go about gittin' your job?"—Everybody's Magazine.

A trainload of newly drafted men reached their cantonment late in the afternoon. By the time they had passed through the receiving station and the hands of the doctors it was nearly midnight. Several of them were awakened at four o'clock the following morning to assist the cooks in preparing breakfast. As one well-built, sleepy drafted man got to his feet, he stretched and yawned:

"It doesn't take long to spend a night in the army."—Everybody's Magazine.

"Terrestrial Magnetism, United States Magnetic Tables and Charts for 1915," is the title of a publication prepared by Daniel L. Hazard, Chief of the Division of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, De-



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If you have received one of the stolen copies destroy it. Do not permit yourself to be imposed upon and made a party to this piracy by retaining it.

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partment of Commerce, and made public Jan. 28, 1918. Copies can be purchased at a nominal cost of seventy-five cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

In commemoration of Lincoln's birthday, there will be a special service for soldiers and sailors in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, at Amsterdam avenue and 110th street, New York city, Feb. 10, at four p.m. The preacher will be the Rev. Karl Reiland, D.D., rector of St. George's Church. All seats are free, and no cards of admission will be required.

For the benefit of the Red Star Fund, which cares for wounded horses and dogs in the war zone, Mrs. Margaret L. H. Smith, of Burlington, Vt., has written a story called "The Book of Britit," which purports to be a dog's story of a voyage around the world from Vermont to the Orient, Egypt, Italy and home again. Mrs. Smith is an Army woman by marriage, her husband's father

having been a Regular Army officer and his uncle was the late Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Smith, M.C., U.S.A. The proceeds of the sale of this entertaining little book are to go wholly to the Red Star Fund. It is published by Hobart J. Shanley & Co., Burlington, Vt.

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OFFICIAL TEXT BOOKS FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION

No one can serve as military officer of the United States unless he has a thorough knowledge of the text books named below, study of which is prescribed by the General Orders of the War Department. The editions published by the Army and Navy Journal can be depended upon as accurately following the official text. Changes are constant and these we are enabled to keep track of through our relations to the War Department.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911.

With War Department Changes, including No. 21, November 9, 1917; also Appendix D, dated September 15, 1917, for use with the U.S. Rifle, model 1917 (Enfield).

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